

Will See Carter This Week

Kreisky: Contradictions
Part of His Political Style

By Joseph Fitchett

VIENNA (IHT) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is out in front of other Western European statesmen in recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization — a surprising position at first glance for Europe's only Jewish prime minister.

But contradictions are part of the political style of this durable Viennese politician. Western Europe's longest surviving socialist head of government, Mr. Kreisky, 69, is kept in office by a profoundly conservative, heavily Catholic nation, which regularly gives him 70 percent of the vote. In small Austria, he casts an international political shadow.

"Only a Jew," Mr. Kreisky said, interrupting himself, then continuing: "Only a person of Jewish origin can do what I do without being accused of being anti-Semitic."

Nevertheless, he has been bitterly attacked as a renegade by many Israelis. The criticism focuses off in Austria, a country which a recent magazine poll showed to be 70 percent anti-Semitic. Only 12,000 Jews are left in Vienna, a city whose pre-war Jewish population was nearly 200,000.

But Mr. Kreisky says that he has been working for a settlement saving Israel's long-term interests, even when he invited PLO chairman Yasser Arafat here last July.

Greeting an interviewer in the spacious office where Metternich once held forth, Mr. Kreisky said that European attitudes are changing fast toward the PLO — and that Israel is failing to recognize the change.

"The PLO is a matter of weeks or months, will be recognized by Western European governments as the representative of the Palestinian people," he said.

"It doesn't mean that Europeans are ready to support a separate Palestinian government yet," he said, "but it means that Arafat's policies are paying off for him, both in Europe and among his own followers, as he starts advocating moderation openly for the first time." In tandem with the Palestinians' diplomatic offensive, the PLO appears to have halted terrorist attacks in Europe.

Mr. Kreisky is often described as the Palestinians' door-opener in Europe — and he would like to do it in the United States, where he will meet President Carter this week.

Milton Wolf, until this week U.S. ambassador here, met a PLO official several times, notably during a flight in a private plane belonging

to Karl Kahane, an Austrian businessman — Jewish like Mr. Kreisky — who is viewed as Mr. Kreisky's go-between on Arab issues.

Mr. Kreisky has warned that Israel's refusal to compromise on the PLO could eventually leave Israel isolated from Western European governments, notably France and West Germany.

French officials said privately in Paris this week that their government would be ready to accord greater recognition to the PLO if and when Mr. Arafat can provide useful Palestinian counter-concessions — for instance, in south Lebanon. France is taking soundings with a view to organizing international talks on the border war which would include the PLO, the officials said, adding: "It could be an opportunity for them to gain their international credentials, by taking part in negotiations and showing that they can keep commitments when they make them," a French official said in Paris.

Mr. Kreisky said: "West Germany will not go on indefinitely accepting national guilt vis-à-vis Israel. (Chancellor Helmut) Schmidt won't let his nation accept it forever when already 60 percent of the population were not even born during the Nazi era."

Mr. Kreisky singled out a European change over the post-war years: "We European socialists felt guilty because we proved unable to stop the spread of Nazism, which resulted in the deaths of millions of people, but our blind loyalty to Israel is a thing of the past."

These views have earned Mr. Kreisky the wrath of many pro-Israeli Jews, who accuse him of being a German-cultured Jew ready to do anything to assimilate.

Mr. Kreisky appears unrepentant. Learning forward between the stacks of books rising from his office floor, Mr. Kreisky waved toward the Austrian Parliament. "My ancestors served there, I feel Austrian and a socialist. I have never felt the tug of Jewish or any other blood," he said, adding: "But I will declare my Jewishness as long as there is something shameful about it." His brother lives in Israel.

Imprisoned by Austrian fascists, as a socialist and as a Jew, Mr. Kreisky escaped to Sweden, staying in exile 12 years until 1950. Many innovations in Austria reflect his Swedish experience. For instance, the formula of "social partnership" brings together management and Austria's unions for annual talks that produce an effective incomes



Bruno Kreisky

policy and keep down inflation — without direct government intervention of the kind that damaged Britain's Labor Party.

"The smallness of the country helps maintain a sense of national responsibility," an aide explained. Mr. Kreisky, whose phone number is listed in the Vienna directory, sometimes is awakened at 7 a.m. to take constituents' calls.

Austrians, always in search of diplomatic interest in their vulnerable country on the East-West line, balk at the international prestige of Mr. Kreisky. His slow speech and banker's girth help convey the image of steadiness valued by Austrian voters in a national father figure.

Showing his mettle, Mr. Kreisky recently warned Czechoslovakia to stop what he called "infantile blustering against Austria" in an episode involving a dissident living in Vienna.

Mr. Kreisky is a master of the Viennese speciality called *schnitz* — a kind of gentle chutzpah that painfully tricks people into doing something for their own good.

What Many Fear

This is precisely what many of his Jewish critics fear about his present Middle Eastern policies — that, in his search for peace, he is ignoring the problem of anti-Semitism.

Mr. Kreisky says: "Anti-Semitism exists in Europe and the United States as a form of resentment, but there is no discrimination in the democracies. So it has no political consequences — in contrast to the communist countries."

"We have to hope that education and time will remove the feeling of difference," he said.

Rebutting the waist-coat which he had loosened in conversation, he said at the door: "When the Israelis fail to see that Europe and the United States now have a vital interest in Middle East peace, that's the sort of thing which could make me fear a revival of anti-Semitism."

Khomeini Says Revolutionary Council Is Deeply Split

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has warned that his revolutionary regime is "splitting up," but has also told the enemies of his troubled Islamic republic: "You cannot stand against the nation." Tehran Radio reported last night.

The government-controlled radio, monitored in London, said the 80-year-old Ayatollah Khomeini, who toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in February, declared: "Our nation must wake up."

The ayatollah, speaking to Moslem clerics yesterday, warned them "those on the side of wrong are organizing. They are opposing Islam in various guises."

The radio did not elaborate on Ayatollah Khomeini's statements or identify his opponents. But his reference to a split in his Islamic regime followed reports in British newspapers from Tehran that factions in the clergy-dominated ruling Revolutionary Council are ignoring his directives.

An Assembly of Experts last week narrowly approved a controversial article of the new draft constitution, giving Ayatollah Khomeini authority to name armed forces chiefs, declare war and veto presidential candidates.

From the text of the address given by the radio, the ayatollah appeared to be aiming his criticism at opponents in the ruling echelon of his revolutionary regime.

The radio quoted him as saying that when the thorny question of the supreme leadership issue was brought up by the assembly, "they started to voice their opposition."

"At one of their recent meetings,

these deviationists — ignorant of, and opposed to, Islam — said the council should be dissolved and others, 10 of them, agreed."

"They imagine that if supreme leadership is implemented, there will be bullying and dictatorship, whereas there is no such thing in Islam."

Ayatollah Khomeini stressed: "They must understand that as long

as Islam exists, they can do nothing. They must understand that they are working for the former regime or its masters."

"The question of supreme leadership is not something created by the Assembly of Experts. It is something that God... has ordained."

The radio quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as saying yesterday: "Those not following the path of the nation

and Islam should be identified by their writings, utterances and actions."

"The bayonet has been turned into a pen. SAVAK [the Shah's secret police] has been turned into groups of different types. But the aim is identical."

Ayatollah Khomeini declared to the unidentified enemies: "Your pens are more damaging to Islam

than the guns of the [Kurdish] Kurds."

"He [the shah] ruled through bayonet and you want to rule your pen. As his bayonet was broken, your pen will be broken...."

During Trip to West Germany

Chinese Leader Visits Marx's Birthplace

TRIER, West Germany, Oct. 23 (AP) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, on a three-week tour of Western Europe, today visited the birthplace of Karl Marx.

Mr. Hua, who is also the Chinese premier, spent nearly an hour in the house on Karl Marx Strasse, looking over original editions of the Communist Manifesto, Das Kapital and other Marxist documents. The house where Marx was born in 1818, of German-Jewish parents is a museum.

Mr. Hua presented the museum with a porcelain portrait plate of Marx and a copy of the Chinese language Communist Manifesto used by the late Premier Chou En-lai in 1938.

After visiting the house, Mr. Hua was greeted by cheers from about 1,000 Germans who broke through police lines and pressed around his limousine. The Chinese leader, highest-ranking official of a Communist country to visit the house, smiled and waved.

He then went to the Porta Nigra

Roman gate, stone arches left over from the Roman colony established here in 15 B.C. Mr. Hua was accompanied by Rhineland Palatinate Gov. Bernhard Vogel.

Mr. Hua, who arrived in Bonn Sunday from France, attacked the Soviet Union in a banquet speech last night and called for the reunification of Germany. He said if "all peace-loving states and peoples of the world unite," they can delay the outbreak of war and achieve a long period of world peace by blocking "the aggression and expansion of hegemonism," the term the Chinese use for Soviet imperialism.

West German sources said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in his talks earlier yesterday with Mr. Hua, told him that West Germany wants to strengthen relations with China but would not sacrifice its carefully nurtured links with the Soviet Union.

ADN, East Germany's news agency, attacked Mr. Hua's call for German reunification. It accused him of supporting "the revivalist goals of German imperialism against the German Democratic government."

Diplomat's Expulsion Urged

PEKING, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — A Peking wall poster today accused the Swedish cultural attaché of publicly supporting a jailed Chinese human rights activist and demanded that the diplomat be expelled from China.

The poster charged that the diplomat, Mats Elstrom, had violently interfered in China's internal affairs by making a speech in support of rights activist Wei Jingsheng. Wei was sentenced last Tuesday to 15 years in jail for counterrevolutionary activities and passing military secrets to a foreigner during the war with Vietnam.

"I would rather not make any comment at the moment. I certainly did not make the speech," Mr. Elstrom said.

Foreign Exchange Curbs
Are Removed in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

change market was a weakening of the pound against most major currencies. However, the dollar was already strengthening against the pound on predictions of even higher interest rates in the United States.

The abolition of currency restrictions was taken by the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher in stages. Regulations on the movement of sterling were relaxed on June 13 and again on July 18 — only weeks after the Conservative victory in the general election.

To those moves, vacation allowances were increased generously and Britons were permitted to send sterling worth nearly £100,000 (\$200,000) a year abroad to buy real estate. But until today's action they had to find investment dollars at a premium if they wanted to buy foreign stocks.

Now, the only remaining restrictions are those relating to foreign currency movements to Zimbabwe Rhodesia. There are among the economic sanctions against that country. They are the still needed, Sir Geoffrey told the Commons, "but I hope not for long."

Other changes in the regulations, effective tomorrow:

• Britons will be permitted for the first time since 1939 to buy gold

bullion. The best a gold-minded Briton could do up to now was to buy sovereigns, krengerrands and other coins. In bullion content he paid a tidy premium for his gold.

• British travelers will no longer, on every trip, have their passports marked by their bank with the amount of foreign currency and travelers' checks they took with them.

• Britons can open a foreign currency account abroad and keep foreign securities at home. (Until now they had to be kept in a bank.)

The saving of public money in administering the exchange controls will be on the order of £25 million a year in treasury and Bank of England staff, according to Sir Geoffrey.

Guidelines Reported

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of England will ask banks in Britain to observe voluntary guidelines on the amount of foreign business they engage in, which could amount to a form of regulation of the London Eurocurrency market, British bankers say.

However, since the London Eurocurrency market represents one of Britain's major service industries, any real interference is unlikely, observers say.

N. Africa: Reaction to Carter Arms Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

furnished Morocco with some arms and spare parts — some of which the Polisario guerrillas claim to have. D.N.Y. chairman of the Egyptian military advisers have been seen in the Sahara with Moroccan forces.

In the Algerian analysis, both Egypt and the United States hope, by helping King Hassan, to swing him into open support of the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement, which has been sharply attacked by other Arab states.

U.S. Initiative

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 — The U.S. State Department will soon send a delegation to Morocco to promote negotiations on the guerrilla war in the Sahara, spokesman Hedges Carter 2d said today.

Mr. Carter offered no details on the composition of the mission or its schedule. He said the United States would also be consulting with other states in the area, including Algeria.

The announcement that the administration proposes to provide Morocco with sophisticated weapons ran into immediate opposition on Capitol Hill. Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, said the decision is "compatible with neither our principles nor our interests."

The statement also warned that the arms sales "will encourage intransigence rather than flexibility" by King Hassan and "will prolong the war rather than shorten it."

"We feel Morocco now has a self-defense problem because of numerous attacks from the Sahara into its territory," Mr. Carter official said.

He said, a 1960 agreement with Morocco limiting the use of U.S. weaponry to internal defense would remain in force, but indicated later that the administration would relax its interpretation to the agreement.

Airlines Begin
China Detour

HONG KONG, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — Airlines reported only minor problems today as they began using a Chinese-ordered detour on the air route between Hong Kong and Bangkok.

The detour adds nearly 200 miles and about 20 minutes to the journey, increasing fuel costs considerably. But airlines using the route said that it had caused no changes in schedules so far and had not affected flights to third destinations.

The new route, a modification of the old Amber One corridor over Vietnam from Bangkok to Hong Kong, went into effect GMT today. It was made necessary by a Chinese note declaring four danger zones as over its Hainan Island and close to the Paracel Islands, which are disputed by Vietnam, China and Taiwan.

to allow Morocco to use the new arms "in parts of the Sahara."

The official also said the U.S. decision did not mean that the administration is recognizing Morocco's claim to the Western Sahara.

Paris to Send Unit

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI) — France will send a small unit of 150 to 180 troops to Nouadhibou in northern Mauritania to serve as a warning to both sides in the Western Sahara — Moroccans and nationalist guerrillas — not to violate Mauritania's sovereignty, government sources said today.

The unit also will assure the protection of the 1,500 French residents living in the Nouadhibou area, the sources said. Observers here said that the French contingent also would provide protection for Mauritania's iron ore exports.

The decision was made in compliance with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's pledge to Mauritania government officials during their visit to Paris last month to help protect their country's independence and national boundaries during the current conflict between

Morocco and Algerian-backed guerrillas in the Sahara.

The French military move was chiefly directed against Morocco, which was known to be angered by Mauritania's decision to bow to the Polisario Front's pressure and pull out of the Mauritania-held southern half of the Sahara.

6 U.S. Detectives
Ordered to Jail

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 (AP) — Six city homicide detectives yesterday were ordered to begin 15-month jail terms for beating witnesses and suspects in a firebombing case.

U.S. District Judge Donald Van Arsdale directed the six to begin serving their sentences Nov. 8 at a minimum-security prison. They were accused of beating and threatening witnesses and suspects to force them to sign statements used against Robert Wilkinson of Philadelphia.

Mr. Wilkinson, since vindicated by another man's confession, was convicted of a 1975 firebombing in which five persons were killed. He spent 15 months in jail.

Nazi Trial Opens in Cologne in Tumult

(Continued from Page 1)

Heinrichsohn looking forward, listened to the charges, drenched on a clerk, that called them accessories to murder. Stripped of the juridical coating, the men were being accused of sending about 73,000 Jews to Auschwitz in full knowledge "of the cruel and they would face."

The trial has a special significance since the advancing age of war criminals and the victims who could testify against them now appears to have limited the scope of prosecution in the coming years. At the same time, Mr. Lischka's appearance before the court represented the culmination of a campaign waged by Serge Klarsfeld, a French lawyer, who spent the last years in a state of outrage that Mr. Lischka, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in absentia in France, could be living freely in Cologne.

Mr. Lischka, by Mr. Klarsfeld's account, was chief of the Gestapo's Jewish affairs bureau in 1938 and led the first arrests of Jews in Germany. In 1950, Mr. Lischka was sentenced by a French court, and his extradition to France was refused.

Mr. Klarsfeld maintained that Mr. Lischka was protected by former SS members within the Cologne police department. In order to draw attention to the Lischka case — Mr. Lischka could not be tried in West Germany under a law that made it impossible for the Bonn government's courts to retry war criminals already sentenced by Allied powers — Mr. Klarsfeld unsuccessfully tried to kidnap him.

In 1971, a French-West German agreement was reached that ended the restrictions on who could be tried here, but the treaty was not ratified by West Germany until 1975 and Mr. Lischka, Mr. Hagen and Mr. Heinrichsohn were not charged until last year.

The delay in bringing the men to trial was described by Klaus Thuesen, a Social Democrat member of the Bundestag, as scandalous. Mr. Klarsfeld said there is a never-ending attempt here to play down this period in history. What happened today around the courtroom is an example of just that attitude. This time, you could say it was money over morals."

What Mr. Klarsfeld referred to was the court's decision to place the war crimes trial in the court building's second largest hearing room, leaving the most spacious one to a trial involving bank fraud.

Although the court had been informed that about 250 relatives of Nazi victims would be coming to the opening session of the trial in special trains from France, Mr. Klarsfeld said, nothing was done to about getting the bigger courtroom.

The demonstrators erected bullet-proof boards in front of the courthouse entrance with the names of tens of thousands of Jews who were sent from France to Auschwitz. A swastika had been painted on the building's door and its brick wall, and the crowd, led by a man with a portable public address system, chanted "Lischka murderer, Hagen murderer, Heinrichsohn murderer."

When it became clear that most

of the group would not be able to enter the building, the clashes between the police and court attendants began. According to the police, of the guards and one of the contractors were injured.

Chanting and singing inside the courtroom delayed the appearance of the defendants for over an hour. When Judge Fassbender arrived, he admonished the courtroom: "I do not admit that a judgment place under pressure from streets. We have a difficult task here. Let us judge this case quietly and restrain."

In the next ten minutes, how he was interrupted three times by shouts from spectators or by men who are associate with the state under the German legal system.

The trial, which is to have sessions running through last week, has been delayed in slow pace that has caused West German justice when it visit to Iraq today to discuss fence motion that would have Mr. Lischka a three-day trial similar to the one that stretched out the trial of gangster, the Maidanek concentration camp to over three years.

This motion and another of the defense were overruled by court.

Hussein Leaves for Iraq

AMMAN, Oct. 23 (AP) — Hussein of Jordan left for Iraq today to confer with President Saddam Hussein on the Middle East situation.

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Report Cites Lack of Expertise in Three Mile Island Operation

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT) — The President's Commission on the accident at Three Mile Island concluded in its final draft report that the utility that operated the reactor "did not have sufficient knowledge, expertise and personnel to operate the plant or maintain it safely."

At the same time, it was learned two commission members because of procedural rules last weekend, the president did not adopt a recommendation to halt the construction of new reactors even though the report was supported by a majority of the commission.

The major findings and conclusions of the commission report, a draft of which was dated Oct. 17, were obtained by The New York Times, also charged that the utility responsible for operating the reactor, having been licensed, and lacked the ability to "measure and maintain the quality of safety regulations."

The commission recommended that the two commission members, who were supported by a majority of the commission, be removed from the commission and replaced by three or four other members.

The proposal did not become a recommendation because the commission's final report was adopted last Saturday after a vote of 12 to 10.

The commission's report, which was signed by the chairman of the commission, John Kemeny, was described as "serious injustice."

that manufactured the Three Mile Island reactor, the Babcock & Wilcox Co., and the company that designed the reactor, Burns & Roe.

"To prevent nuclear accidents as serious as Three Mile Island," the draft said, "fundamental changes will be necessary to the organization, procedures and practices, and above all in the attitudes of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and of the nuclear industry — to the extent that the institutions we investigated are typical."

Recommendations

While The Times did not obtain a copy of the commission's final recommendations, the panel's officials said they included the following:

- The Kemeny commission recommended that the five-member Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an independent agency of the government, be abolished and replaced by an agency in the executive branch with a single director appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. This arrangement would be similar to the Environmental Protection Agency.

- The commission recommended that reactor operating licenses be subject to a periodic renewal after an open and public hearing on the performance of the operating utility. At present, operating licenses are not automatically renewed.

- The commission recommended a variety of changes in the qualifications of reactor operators, their training, the organization of reactor control rooms and the intensity and direction of government regulation. At present, many aspects of reactor safety are left to the discretion of the companies that design and manufacture reactors and the utilities that operate them.

The Oct. 17 draft of major findings and conclusions by the Kemeny commission, which, officials said, remained virtually unchanged as a result of the panel's final meeting, said the damage done to the crippled reactor had apparently been more extensive than previously acknowledged by officials of the Metropolitan Edison Co., the operator.

"We estimate that there were failures in the cladding" — metal that surrounds the nuclear fuel material — "around 90 percent of the fuel rods," the commission report said, adding that at some points in the accident the temperatures in the core might have gone as high as the melting point of the uranium core, about 5,200 degrees Fahrenheit.

This temperature is so high, the report said, that one NRC study has now concluded that some of the fuel "became liquid." The presidential report said the regulatory commission "estimates the amount of fuel that may have melted by this process is from zero to a few tons." An independent analysis by the Department of Energy found such melting unlikely, the commission said.

The commission found that the total cost of the Three Mile Island reactor accident, including restoring the plant and providing alternative electricity, would be high, ranging from \$1.047 billion to \$1.858 billion.

The report said there was a widespread impression that news coverage of the accident was more alarming than reassuring. "During the accident, official sources of information were often confused or ignorant of the facts," the report said. "Media coverage often reflected this confusion and ignorance."

The report also charged that NRC emergency planning was inadequate, that the NRC staff was not able to determine the true seriousness and nature of the accident in its first two days and that the agency failed to act on a variety of early signals about somewhat similar incidents to other reactors.



Angelo Buono, 45, leaves Los Angeles court after hearing.

L.A. 'Strangler' Gets Life After Pleading Guilty

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP) — Kenneth Bianchi was sentenced to life in prison after pleading guilty yesterday to five slayings in the "Hillside Strangler" murders that terrorized southern California women for six months.

"I wish I had the power that it is ordered that your sentence be run consecutively," Superior Court Judge William Keene told Bianchi after imposing six life sentences.

Bianchi had quietly answered, "Yes, I did," as Deputy District Attorney Roger Kelly asked him if he killed each of five victims in a string of 10 slayings from September, 1977, through February, 1978. He also pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy.

Later in the day, Bianchi's cousin, Angelo Buono, 45, of Glendale, made a five-minute court appearance dressed in prison blues. Mr. Buono, who is charged with murder in all 10 deaths, has said he is not guilty.

Municipal Judge Gabriel Gutierrez delayed Mr. Buono's arraignment until Nov. 5 after the defense sought the continuance. Mr. Buono will remain in custody without bail.

The six life sentences, Judge Keene said, must run concurrently with two consecutive life sentences given the 28-year-old Bianchi on Friday in Bellingham, Wash., where he was convicted of two murders. Just minutes after Bianchi's appearance in Bellingham, Mr. Buono was arrested.

Michigan Enacts Marijuana Bill

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 23 (AP) — Michigan yesterday became the latest state to permit the use of marijuana in medical treatments. The bill signed by Lt. Gov. James Brickley allows the drug's use by cancer chemotherapy patients and by victims of glaucoma.

Under the new law, patients can use marijuana only after their doctors and the state health department agree. They can buy it only through state-designated drug stores, and a spokesman said the drug probably would be available through the National Institute on Drug Abuse or law enforcement agencies.

Several other states, including Washington, New Mexico, Florida, Illinois and Louisiana permit medicinal use of marijuana.

Ex-Directors Carry Feud Into Open

Helms, Colby Clash Over Role of CIA

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP) — Former CIA Director Richard Helms and his successor, William Colby, carried their bitter, personal feud into the open yesterday by sharply disagreeing on what public activities the CIA should be permitted or directed to undertake.

The forum for their conflicting views — which also included the exact mission of the agency — was a hearing of the subcommittee on oversight of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The two men — once close colleagues — had to testify separately because Mr. Helms refused to be in the same room as Mr. Colby, according to a committee member.

Mr. Helms publicly has accused Mr. Colby of damaging the CIA by turning over agency records in 1973 and 1974 to administration and congressional investigators.

Role of CIA

Mr. Helms is particularly bitter that information from Mr. Colby launched the Justice Department investigation into the allegation that Mr. Helms committed perjury before a Senate committee when testifying about CIA activities in Chile.

Yesterday, Mr. Helms and Mr. Colby focused on the future role of the CIA, although the immediate subject for discussion was whether the intelligence agency should declassify and release to the public its reports and analyses.

Mr. Helms, the traditionalist, argued "this agency (CIA) wasn't established to keep in touch with the public." Instead, he said, he hoped it would return to the days when its activities were secret.

Mr. Colby, who entered the hearing room only moments after the departure of Mr. Helms, took the reverse tack. "The modern American intelligence community simply cannot be treated as a traditional spy service whose very existence was denied by the monarchs it served," he said.

Expanded Access

He said that the CIA has the mission to "know what's going on in the world around us" and the responsibility to pass on its information to "the entire American government," including the Congress as well as the president. At times, it could go even to the American people.

To Mr. Helms, however, the agency's mission is "to staff to the president" and no more. "It is his job to advise the president and the [National Security Council], stay out of the limelight and keep quiet."

Mr. Helms agreed "times have changed," but added that he is still "a bit old-fashioned."

Mr. Helms argued that published reports by the CIA would not help



Richard Helms

politics and could "give insights to the Russians that they would be delighted to have."

Mr. Colby, on the other hand, said "the agency needs to do a better job of educating the public" because "an informed public is an essential element of any national policy." For Mr. Colby, the intelligence concept of "need to know" as a criterion for allowing someone access to information "compels the wide distribution" of declassified CIA material.

Mr. Colby went so far as to suggest that satellite photography of Soviet missiles and other military systems eventually should be made public, because the government already releases other basic data about those weapons.

One of their basic disagreements came over the CIA providing material in response to inquiries from the press.

Mr. Helms said that he believed agency officials "simply don't provide the information" when asked, but his answer left out officially authorized leaks that occurred when he was at the agency.

'News Items' Urged

Mr. Colby criticized the technique by which the CIA once gave classified information "to those favored journalists given background briefings."

In its place, Mr. Colby suggested that the CIA find a way to release "news item" information, such as finding the so-called Soviet brigade in Cuba, in a way that would permit such subjects to be "presented to their true proportions, and minimize the excess rhetoric from various sources which characterized the [recent] incident."

On one aspect of releasing basic CIA information, the two former directors seemed to agree: economic, industrial and agricultural statistics developed by the CIA should be made public through other executive departments.

Brennan Says He May Leave Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP) — Supreme Court Justice William Brennan Jr. is giving serious consideration to retiring and will make his final decision in December, according to informed sources.

Justice Brennan, 73, told a reunion of 60 of his former law clerks Saturday night that if he decides to retire, he would wait until the close of the Court term next June and step down formally.

But he indicated that he might announce his intention to leave before then, perhaps late this year. Today, a spokesman for the Supreme Court confirmed that Justice Brennan has "given some thought to resigning."

Justice Brennan is the senior associate justice, having served on the high court since 1956. He received treatment for a cancerous tumor in his throat early last year and suffered a light stroke last month.

He did not tell his former law clerks exactly why he might retire, but he has told others that his wife's ill health is a factor.

A New Jersey Democrat, Justice Brennan is the court's oldest member and its only Catholic. His liberal views on individual rights helped shape an activist court majority in the 1950s and 1960s under the late Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Radioactive Waste Dump Ordered Shut in Nevada

RENO, Nev., Oct. 23 (AP) — Gov. Robert List ordered the closing yesterday of the state's low-level radioactive waste dump. The action leaves only one such commercial waste site in the United States.

Five drums containing radioactive waste were found buried 40 feet away from a dump trench at Beatty on Sunday.

Washington Gov. Dixy Lee Ray shut that state's low-level waste disposal site earlier this month. Both sites are operated by Nuclear Engineering Co. Inc., of Louisville, Ky. The only low-level radioactive waste disposal site now operating is in Barnwell, S.C.

A spokesman for Gov. List said the Nevada shutdown will be in effect until the state board of health holds a hearing Nov. 27 and 28 on a proposal to revoke the company's license to operate the site.

The action was the third shutdown at Beatty this year. Gov. List closed the site in May after improperly packaged waste started smoldering on a truck parked outside the dump. He also closed the site in July after leaking containers were found at the site.

A NECO spokesman said the company would not comment on the action until it has seen Gov. List's proclamation closing the site. He said he has been told that the closing of the Washington site has hampered cancer research there.

8 States to Join U.S. Research

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — Scientists from eight countries will join U.S. researchers in analyzing data from a mineral exploration satellite to be launched on Monday, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today.

The countries involved are Australia, Brazil, Britain, Canada, France, India, Italy and Japan. NASA said in a statement.

The 399-pound satellite, to be put into orbit from Lompoc, Calif., will make a comprehensive map of the magnetic field close to the earth. Scientists hope that the data will reflect important geologic features such as composition, temperature of rock formation, remnant magnetism and geologic structure on a regional scale, NASA said.

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Additional Critical 19 Marines Killed in Japan

ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 23 — Nineteen of the 38 Marines killed here after a freak fire in Japan burned over half their bodies have less than a 50-50 chance of survival, the head of the burn unit said yesterday.

"We anticipate more deaths," Col. Basil Pruitt Jr., who commands Brooke Army Medical Center, said four of the victims were over more than 80 percent bodies and severe had burns a little less than a 50-50 chance of survival with burns this high," he said of the 19 in critical condition.

Pruitt added that they would have a better chance than most victims because they were from 17 to 22 years old, and in excellent physical condition.

More than 70 Marines were killed Friday when 5,000 gallons of oil from a rubber storage tank flowed down a slope and exploded around an enlisted man's barracks at the Mount Fuji base, 90 miles northwest of Tokyo. 38 Marines have died.

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Overland Famine Relief

U.S. Aid Team to Discuss Food Plan in Phnom Penh

BANGKOK, Oct. 23 (UPI) — A special U.S. presidential task force said today it will fly to Phnom Penh to propose a land bridge for trucking 30,000 tons of food and other famine relief aid each month to Cambodia.

The group is expected to leave Thailand tomorrow and the international relief project, could begin three days after approval is received from authorities in Phnom Penh, said Sen. James Sasser, D-Tenn., one of three senators on the mission for President Carter.

The senators, along with Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state, told reporters they received approval of the plan from the Vietnamese secretary of state for foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, during a meeting at the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok today.

If Phnom Penh agrees to the proposal, Vietnam would help provide security for the operation, according to the group that also included Sen. Max Baucus, D-Mont., and Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo.

Under the proposal outlined by the senators, the United States and international relief agencies would conduct the operation, which would run along the two main roads from the northwest Thai-Cambodian border to Phnom Penh.

Food would be distributed along these routes, according to Sen. Danforth, even though intelligence analysts recently reported large segments are subject to Khmer Rouge Communist attacks and not controlled by the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime.

The senators said their trip to Phnom Penh not imply U.S. recognition of the Cambodian government. They said they would speak to international relief agencies operating in Phnom Penh and expected to meet with the authorities currently in control of Phnom Penh.

The senators, who said they planned to fly to Phnom Penh by U.S. Air Force jet tomorrow and return to Bangkok late the same afternoon, said they had no plans to meet with representatives of the Khmer Rouge opponents of the government in Phnom Penh.

The three senators, along with Mr. Holbrooke, met Mr. Thach after making a surprise visit to a refugee camp inside Cambodia yesterday.

"We felt it would be appropriate to continue talks we had in New York," Mr. Holbrooke said, referring to discussions on normalizing relations between Washington and Hanoi that began about a year ago and reportedly have been continuing.

"We discussed the normal issues, the issues of refugees and Cambodia and all that," Mr. Holbrooke said on the meeting. The senators stayed on for further discussions with Mr. Thach.

President Carter sent the senators and Mr. Holbrooke to assess needs of the 100,000 refugees who fled Cambodia, most of whom remain in camps along the Thai-Cambodian frontier.

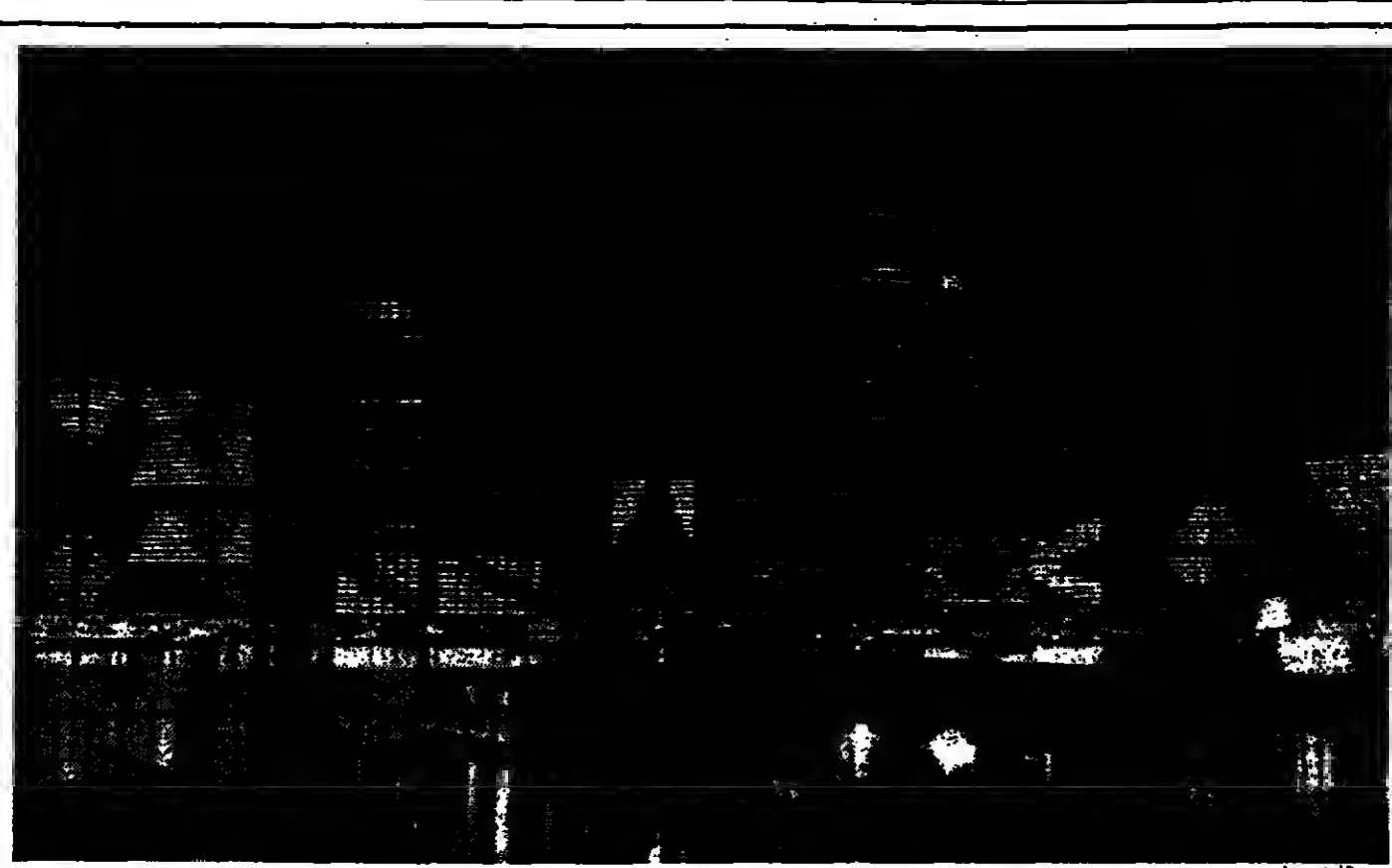
The senators were the first American lawmakers to set foot in Cambodia since the communist takeover in April, 1975.

U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Morton Abramowitz and Mr. Holbrooke bypassed the trip for reasons of diplomatic protocol.

Sen. Sasser said the misery of some 100,000 Cambodians who have fled was "one of the most tragic scenes I have witnessed."

19 Die on Indian Bridge

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (AP) — At least 19 persons were killed and more than 200 others injured when a bridge collapsed today as a passenger train was crossing it in the Murshidabad district.



NEW YORK LIGHT SHOW — People on promenade in Brooklyn Heights get a good view of light sculpture across the river on lower Manhattan Sunday night. The art work,

entitled 'Night Light,' by James Pelletier, forms geometric patterns on buildings and was commissioned to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Thomas Edison's invention of the light bulb.

Bolivia Assails U.S. Plan to Release Tin Stockpile

By David F. Belnap

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 23 — President Walter Guevara Arze of Bolivia is opening the conference of the Organization of American States here yesterday with an attack on the United States for its plan to sell

about 35,000 metric tons of tin from its strategic metals stockpile over the next few years.

The sale, Mr. Guevara asserted, would mean "a profound breakdown for the Bolivian economy, vitally dependent on the mining industry."

Expedition in Papua New Guinea Reportedly Finds Primitive Tribe

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP) — A primitive tribe has been discovered by an international expedition in the jungles of Papua New Guinea, it was claimed today.

The tribe lives in stone age conditions in the central highlands, an area known for cannibalism, said Martin White, a reporter for the British domestic news agency, Press Association.

Mr. White, who is accompanying the round-the-world expedition called Operation Drake, said the explorers came across the tribe in a valley while examining the unmapped upper reaches of the Strickland River.

Tribesmen, communicating in a four-language process of English, local pidgin and two native tongues, said the expedition members were the first white men they had seen

and almost the first strangers from outside their valley, Mr. White said.

George Thurston, London-based director of administration for the expedition, said reports from the explorers related that the tribe has 15 to 20 members. He said it was found while a route was being prepared for the first transit at the end of this month of the Strickland gorge, 300 miles from Lae.

Marilyn Strathern of Cambridge University, a specialist on the tribes of Papua New Guinea, said she was not surprised at the discovery. "There are a lot of small, scattered populations in the area and some of them depend a lot on hunting to live," she said.

Mr. White said the villagers were friendly and were living entirely in the stone age, apart from a few metal bunting axes that they had bartered from neighboring villages.

The president made his attack in the face of repeated assurances by the United States that it would conduct the sale in such a way as not to depress international tin prices — as Bolivia fears.

These assurances have been given to Mr. Guevara and other top authorities by ranking U.S. leaders, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who was in the auditorium when Mr. Guevara addressed the ninth OAS annual General Assembly.

Mr. Vance had met for nearly an hour with the Bolivian president Sunday, discussing the projected tin sale and other matters. Afterward, Mr. Vance said, "the president made very clear to me the importance of these matters and explained the problems from the standpoint of Bolivia."

Another senior State Department official added, "We are prepared to go a very, very long way in consulting [Bolivia] to work out a rational [tin] disposal program."

Mr. Guevara, in his speech, said: "It is hard to understand how, within the most elemental sense of equity, to say nothing of Americanism, a resolution can be adopted that so gravely harms a friendly country."

The Bolivian president warned other Latin American countries that they, too, were vulnerable to similar moves by commodities buyers who control "our life and our economic future."

Passage Expected

He added: "All that remains is to hope that the executive branch of the United States will find a way to soften the most damaging effects of the authorization, which the Senate has placed in its hands."

The authorization measure, in fact, is still in conference to reconcile the House and Senate versions, but a compromise measure is expected to be passed soon and signed by President Carter.

State Department officials say that it would be to the United States' advantage to handle the sale in such a way as to keep prices from falling, because the proceeds are to be used to acquire other needed minerals for the strategic stockpile.

The inventory of minerals and other resources that the United States keeps for national security reasons.

Thirty-five thousand tons of tin are equal to about one year's tin output from Bolivia's mines. At today's prices, that much tin is worth about \$350 million. Tin is the backbone of Bolivia's export economy.

© Los Angeles Times

Venezuelan Concern

LA PAZ, Oct. 23 (AP) — Recent U.S. military maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba demonstrate that the United States can make dangerous errors in trying to evaluate real crises in the world,

Mr. Guevara said. He said the United States' psychological resistance, "it says."

The contributors expect an explosion sooner or later of public wrath, like the upheavals of 1956, 1970 and 1976, although they believe the

Venezuela's foreign minister told the OAS today.

Jose Alberto Zambrano, without referring directly to Cuba or to the Guantanamo maneuvers, said: "I cannot avoid referring to a situation that deeply worries Venezuela — the recent deployment of North American forces in the Caribbean."

He said the U.S. reaction was "unfortunate because the excessive demonstration of force in a situation [which was] difficult to qualify as an authentic crisis undermines the credibility of the United States, which is responsible for maintaining world peace and can result in dangerous errors of evaluating possible future situations of true crises."

New Upheaval Feared

Report by Polish Group Calls for Basic Reforms

By Patrick Worsnip

WARSAW, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — A report by an unofficial group of researchers calling for basic changes in the way Poland is run has begun to circulate here as the country prepares for its next Communist Party congress.

The 76-page "Report on the State of the Republic and Ways Leading to Its Reform" is the work of a discussion club that met once in November of last year before running into official opposition, which prevented further sessions.

The document is based on replies to a questionnaire sent to 50 members of the group, known as "Expection and the Future" (DIP) and including writers, journalists, academics, experts in various fields and Roman Catholic intellectuals.

It was secretly distributed in June among the DIP membership, which numbers party members and excludes dissidents. Recently, however, it fell into the hands of dissidents, who promptly duplicated 5,000 copies.

Apathetic Public

The report paints a black picture of a dictatorship but ineffectual leadership, corrupt administration, deepening crises in industry, agriculture and trade, and a frustrated and apathetic public, increasingly split into haves and have-nots.

It anticipates growing economic difficulties as a result of bad management. "The expected fall in the standard of living for the next two to three years may go beyond all limits of society's psychological resistance," it says.

The contributors expect an explosion sooner or later of public wrath, like the upheavals of 1956, 1970 and 1976, although they believe the

Participants Disappear

Censorship Puts Blanket On Pusan Student Riots

By Henry Scott-Stokes

PUSAN, South Korea, Oct. 23 (NYT) — It was dark in the vestry at the Protestant church. Two South Korean youths leaned forward and craned their necks.

"We know one student was killed in the demonstrations last week," one of them said. "We learned that he was a student at Dong-a University and was clubbed to death by policemen on Wednesday night last week."

"This happened in the Kwang-bokdong district right in front of his girl friend in the middle of the riots — she saw it happen," said the other. "The body was taken to Pusan University Hospital, so the family was informed. But the whole thing is deadly hush-hush. No one is supposed to know his name, his age or even his major."

At the hospital a doctor wound his fingers around his stethoscope in the emergency ward, while the nurses at the desk beside him averted their eyes. "I'm not concealing anything from you," he told a reporter, "but the fact is, we don't have any injured from the riots here. Not one."

A man in black hovered at his side in the emergency ward, standing between two beds with twisted and covered bodies. "We have received one or two people with tear-gas overdoses from the riots," the doctor said, "but they have gone now."

Christian activist sources have heard otherwise. One of them said an intern had reported that Pusan University Hospital was overflowing with injured. "They just can't handle the people there," he said.

A nurse told a visitor to the hospital: "If you want to see the injured students, then you'll have to apply to the authorities for permits."

Pusan and now we are ready to coup. It's the key moment of a life. We're set to make a killing, and now this has to happen."

It was the most violent protest against the government in Pusan since Mr. Park came to power in 1961. And Mr. Matsuyama fears that it will become harder to import fish from Pusan to Tokyo.

South Korean exports have soared from a few hundred million dollars a year when Mr. Park took over the government in 1961 to expected \$15 billion now. Much of the current volume, trucked down to Pusan from Seoul, the capital, on the expressway built by the Park government and shipped overseas from here.

Most people in this city of 3 million, South Korea's second largest, are bystanders to the recent riots. Apart from a lot of university students and a few thousand part-timers rushed here to maintain control, very few people are directly involved in the crisis.

And with so much at stake, Korea's newly found prosperity, is not clear how much support students have. "Would they throw all away?" said a retired English businessman visiting here.

After a quick weekend in Pusan open trucks carrying soldiers with rifles pointed outward passed through rush-hour traffic yesterday morning in groups of five or six, huddled at a time, lights blazing.

Couriers of troop carriers called for half an hour along main waterfront thoroughfare, the city hall, where Gen. Park O Kuk, the military governor of Pusan, has a headquarters, has a headquarters and a staff of press officers.

Premier Choi Kyu Hah warned a speech yesterday at Chungmu northeast of Seoul, that the government would consider "all forms of violence and disturbance a challenge to national security."

'Hooligans' Rounded Up

SEOUL, Oct. 23 (AP) — The police have rounded up 4,207 "hooligans" here and in other major cities over the past four days, it was announced today.

The roundup followed reports that some hoodlums joined students in last week's demonstrations in Pusan.

Police said that of the total, 3,043 were referred to summary court and the remaining 851 booked for investigation without being detained.

sion in the normal way." She implied that the injured from three days of demonstrations week against the government President Park Chung Hee was the University Hospital, despite the scenes of the disturbances.

The number of injured has been given by the authorities as two students and three bystanders and policemen. No official figure for rests has been announced.

But neither students nor the onlookers who cheered the demonstrators and joined in the riot nor the military authorities control this port city can be held for comment. The real parties in the drama are either arrested in hiding or have fled the city; they were on the other side, arrested by the censorship agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, now blankets this country of 30 million people.

Ichiro Matsuyama, a Japanese fish importer, leaned back in a chair and watched his arms over his head: "A difficult place to do business. Korea. Oh, what a place."

"We've put a lot of money in Pusan and now we are ready to coup. It's the key moment of a life. We're set to make a killing, and now this has to happen."

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Police said that of the total, 3,043 were referred to summary court and the remaining 851 booked for investigation without being detained.

Unesco Board Votes Fund for Human Rights

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI) — Unesco executive board ended its 108th session yesterday after approving resolutions stressing human rights and new economic order in its 1981-1983 program.

The board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization voted to establish a voluntary fund to promote teaching of human rights as part of its educational program directed toward developing countries.

In the area of education, the board proposed to eliminate illiteracy by 2000 and to strengthen activities linking education to work life. It gave its continued support to vocational and physical education and to the education of refugees.

The board said that in science and technology it will act in the context of the UN conference on this subject that is oriented toward the application of science and technology to development.

Soviet UN Move Loses Support

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (AP) — The Soviet Union suffered a setback yesterday when it got 26 fewer votes than last year to keep alive one of its favorite projects — a two-year-old UN committee to promote avoidance of the use of force in international relations.

The General Assembly's Legal Committee approved 91-16, with 11 abstentions, a Soviet-drafted resolution to have the committee continue for another year its work on a world treaty on the subject. The vote for adoption of a similar resolution in the Assembly last December was 117-1, with 23 abstentions. Only Albania voted against the resolution last year.

Several countries said that they voted against the measure this year because they did not like a new provision, inserted by the Soviet Union, expressing the hope that the treaty would "be completed as soon as possible."

Cy Slapnicka

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23 (AP) — Cy Slapnicka, 93, the general manager of the Cleveland Indians from 1936 until 1941, is dead.

The Indians said Mr. Slapnicka, who scouted for them from 1923 until 1936 and was best known for signing on Hall of Fame pitcher Bob Feller, died Saturday in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Robert S. Benjamin, 70, Is Dead; Co-Chairman of Orion Pictures

MANHASSET, N.Y., Oct. 23 (AP) — Robert S. Benjamin, 70, co-chairman of Orion Pictures and a former co-chairman of United Artists Corp., died yesterday after a brief illness.

Mr. Benjamin started at United Artists in 1951 and resigned in 1978 along with other top officers after a dispute with the Transamerica Corp. over financial control. Transamerica took ownership of UA in 1971.

Five of those who resigned formed Orion Pictures in a joint venture with Warner Communications Inc.

During his career, Mr. Benjamin was also active in national politics. He was a senior adviser in 1975 to the U.S. delegation to the 21st General Assembly to the United Nations and was ambassador to the 22d General Assembly.

He also was chairman-emeritus of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Ray McConnell

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 23 (AP) — Raymond A. McConnell Jr., 63, executive editor of the Pasadena Star-News and winner of a Pulitzer Prize, died yesterday. Mr. McConnell was a member of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Commission on

Kanematsu Sugiura

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP) — Dr. Kanematsu Sugiura, 89, a pioneer in the use of chemotherapy for cancer treatment, died Sunday of a stroke in White Plains.

He had been a staff member of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York since 1959 and in 1965 received the highest award of the Japan Medical Association for his work and his service to Japanese physicians visiting the United States. His work with chemotherapy and cancer treatment began in 1912, a time when such a concept was unorthodox.

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JOHN WILSON

A Kafka Trial in Prague

"Someone must have been telling lies about Joseph K., for without having done anything wrong he was arrested one fine morning." So begins "The Trial," Franz Kafka's novel of humanity in the grip of bureaucracy. K., without being specifically charged with any crime, is systematically interrogated and finally executed. It is a measure of the advance of civilization in Czechoslovakia, Kafka's native land, that the four men and two women now on trial in Prague have been charged with subversion of the state under Article 98 of the Penal Code. They are also unlikely to be executed. With those two exceptions, the similarities between Kafka's allegory and present-day Czech reality far exceed the differences.

Just as K.'s case never gets to the highest court, so there is no appeal for Vaclav Havel, Jiri Dienstbier, Vaclav Benda, Petr Uhl, Otta Bednarova and Dana Nemcova. This is a show trial, straight out of the Stalin era. They are to be made examples of, at the bidding of hardliners in the Czechoslovak government; or they are pawns in a deadly chess game inside the Kremlin; or both. No one knows for sure, least of all the defendants. What they do know, and it is a great source of their strength, is that the Prague regime is afraid of them. If it were not, there would be no need for this embarrassing trial.

The trial is an admission of weakness. The kind of self-criticism that flourishes in the West, despite the efforts of a Nixon White House, is intolerable in Soviet-style regimes such as the one in Czechoslovakia. Therefore the subscribers to Charter 77, a document that does no more than call attention to lapses in observation of certain international human rights covenants that have been

adopted into the Czechoslovak legal code, must be purged. In the past they have been stripped of their jobs, their citizenship, their cars and apartments; they have been beaten, their children have been expelled from universities and they have been kept under house arrest for long periods. But none of that has stopped the movement.

It should not, because these patriots are winning. The columnist Leopold Unger reported a marvelous example in the International Herald Tribune last April of the fear that foreshadows their success:

"The entire nation was forced to denounce the authors of the charter without being allowed to read it," Unger wrote. "Minister of the Interior Jaroslav Obzina justified this Kafka-like method of operation in a speech to security officers: 'If we published the charter, 90 percent of those who read it would fall into a trap and agree with its text.' " Indeed they would agree with its text, which calls for such troublesome individual liberties as freedom of expression, freedom of religion and freedom of emigration.

The spotlight of Western concern will fall on Prague as long as the trial goes on. The Husak government and the prevailing forces in Moscow have decided they can bear that much scrutiny. But the light must not go out when the trial is over. Each Western government must find the means to apply pressure in its relations with Prague and Moscow. The courage of men like Havel—who has been actively and openly fighting repression since the curtain fell on Prague Spring—and his Charter 77 associates, must be supported. If it is not, it will be a blow to the freedom and dignity of all men and women.

Ending the Taiwan Treaty

It has been almost 200 years since the United States first abrogated a treaty. So it may seem strange that no one can be sure whether or not the 1954 mutual defense treaty with Taiwan is about to come to an end. But that's the way it is.

President Carter gave the requisite year's notice last December that the treaty would be terminated on Jan. 1, 1980. But a group of congressmen, claiming the president lacks power single-handedly to abrogate a treaty, challenged him, and they have now won the first round. Federal Judge Oliver Gasch has ruled that the treaty will not be terminated unless Congress takes some action to reinforce what the president has done.

This confrontation between the three branches of government has arisen because the Constitution is silent on how this nation goes about breaking a treaty. Although many treaties have been terminated since the first one (with France) was severed in 1798, there is no consensus among politicians, judges or scholars of the extent of presidential power.

The Carter administration asserts that the president's power over foreign relations gives him the right to abrogate a treaty when he believes it necessary. The administration's chief Capitol Hill critic on this matter, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., believes the Senate must approve that termination by a two-thirds vote, just as it must approve a new

treaty by such a margin. Judge Gasch ruled that the president's notice of termination is legally ineffective until either the Senate supports him by a two-thirds vote or both houses of Congress pass a resolution of approval by majority vote. Needless to say, the administration is appealing.

There are precedents on all sides. President Coolidge terminated a smuggling treaty with Mexico without congressional participation. President Wilson terminated an international sanitary treaty with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate. President Taft terminated a commercial treaty with Russia with the approval of both houses of Congress. The result is a legal mess that will not be cleared up until the Supreme Court speaks, if it does. But the Supreme Court could avoid the whole issue by saying the matter is too political in nature for its intervention.

Given that situation, Robert Byrd, Senate majority leader, is right in seeking some way in which the Senate can vote on the matter. While the treaty with Taiwan is dead for all practical purposes—and has been since the president acted last December—it ought to be put out of its misery definitively. The only way that can be accomplished before the Jan. 1 termination date is for Congress to concur in what the president has done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Annals of Robbery

Ronald Biggs remains cheerful. "I have been lucky. Somebody always seems to come by with a 500-buck proposition, and it keeps the boat floating," he recently told Warren Hoge, The Times's correspondent in Brazil. Biggs appears to have little left besides his good cheer.

He was one of 12 men convicted of the Heist of the Century, the Great British Train Robbery in 1963. He long ago used up his \$450,000-share of the \$7-million haul. It must be difficult to find regular work that pays well, let alone evade British authorities. Having escaped from prison, he hangs on to residency in Brazil by a technicality. And as the years pass, even his place in the annals of robbery seems to be fading; a \$7-million heist doesn't seem so spectacular any more.

The Lufthansa cargo terminal theft at Kennedy Airport last year came to \$5.8 million.

This week, the trial started in the 1976 Fric-Frac robbery that the French regard as the Heist of the Century. It yielded \$10 million, withdrawn from a Nice bank vault through elaborate tunnels dug in from the sewers.

Without in any way endorsing such crimes, we find ourselves feeling a little sorry for the cheerful Biggs. Crime does not pay, but there must be a fairer way to judge his feat. If history would only adjust for inflation, then the true present measure of the 1950 Brink's job in Boston would not be \$1.2 million but \$3.6 million. The Fric-Frac, cost-adjusted, would be \$12.8 million. The Lufthansa robbery would be well in excess of \$6 million. And the Great Train Robbery would remain safe at the top of the list: \$7 million then would be \$16,170,000 now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Pressure on Europe

The Soviet Union is trying to give Leonid Brezhnev's disarmament proposals more weight by bringing growing pressure to bear on the European NATO countries.

Valentin Falin, former Soviet ambassador

in Bonn, said Moscow would find itself compelled to "accept the challenge" if the NATO countries ignored the Soviet Union's "good will" and agreed to deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe.

—From the Allgemeine Zeitung (Frankfurt)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 24, 1904

LONDON — During Friday night, the Russian Baltic fleet came into contact with the British fishing fleet from Hull and opened fire on it, killing two fishermen and wounding about a score of others. The Russian warships opened fire without giving any warning. The unfortunate incident may be inspired by the dread that has haunted the Russian authorities that European waters are studded with disguised Japanese torpedo boats and mine-laying vessels bent on destroying the Baltic fleet before it can reach a fairly open sea. All England will be ringing with the incident this morning.

Fifty Years Ago

October 24, 1929

NEW YORK — In opening the New Jersey convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union today, Mrs. Nina Frantz, its president, regretted the appointment of Sen. Walter Edge as U.S. Ambassador to France. "Under the late Ambassador Herrick, the U.S. Embassy was dry," she declared. "With Mr. Edge, whom we know personally well, we do not hope that the U.S. Embassy will be any other way under his administration. His appointment is all the more to be regretted since so many protests were filed by us with President Hoover, declaring our position against it."



A Call for Clearer U.S. Policy on Africa

By Chester A. Crocker and William H. Lewis

WASHINGTON — For years, African problems and U.S. African interests have been the stepchildren of foreign policy. The Carter administration has not basically altered this long-standing pattern, despite its activities and pro-African rhetoric. Measured by the level of effort, recent U.S. diplomacy in Africa has not been backed by the real resources—concrete financial aid, security tools plus political will and clear priorities at the highest levels of government—that are required to support it.

At this moment the State Department and the various aid agencies are submitting fiscal 1981 budget proposals to the White House. Once again, Africanist officials appear to have lost out in the annual scramble for budget resources. Sub-Saharan Africa will receive less than 10 percent of worldwide development assistance, minuscule proportions of U.S. arms sales and security training, and well under 10 percent of the politically flexible budget aid known, misleadingly, as security support assistance. Africa ranks far behind the Mideast and Asia in all categories, and the modest year-to-year increases are in reality offset by inflation and other factors. The overall aid package falls short of African requirements and of past pledges by both the president and the secretary of state.

Vocal Presence

U.S. black leaders have recently become a vocal presence in urging officials and legislators to approve "massive increases" in U.S. aid for Africa. Their argument is that sub-Saharan Africa's 40-plus nations are receiving short rations when compared with other regions and with such leading recipients as Israel and Egypt. Many black opinion leaders would agree with Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the UN, in viewing the future issue in Africa and the Third World as more a "battle for markets" than a political or military struggle. The clear implication is that Washington should sharpen and upgrade its economic tools.

These leaders are correct in focusing on the lack of resources behind our Africa policy. But increasing the level of U.S. assistance is only the first step. The administration's black critics have not offered us much in the way of an overall strategy that would justify the additional sums. It will not do to deal with Africa from essentially philanthropic premises, flinging money at outside actors. As a result, the United States gives funds to beneficiaries. Some guidelines are needed.

Pressing Need

First, U.S. national interests in Africa are not self-executing. There is a pressing need for greater U.S. influence and effectiveness in the region—a need that is not met by seeking to win a beauty contest with the other outside powers active in the area. Equally important, Africa's problems must be squarely faced, as well as its great potential.

Political fragmentation, economic stagnation, refugee problems and domestic and regional strife are important features of the scene. Despite political independence, many states remain highly dependent on outside actors. As a result, the continent is a tempting place for outsiders in search of UN votes, military bases, global political prestige or old-fashioned grandeur. Moreover, it is a region in flux after several decades of largely Western orientation, both politically and economically.

In these circumstances, it is not helpful to obscure the issues, as both the administration and some black leaders do, by claiming that our interests coincide with "Africa's interest." Such a claim misreads the very nature of foreign policy, and it trivializes Africa's complexities. Nor can U.S. policy have as its main objective to displace from African markets and development projects U.S. European allies, who have a more natural interdependence with Africa than the United States does. Rather, the U.S. economic interest is to encourage African growth and a continued Western economic orientation from which all parties would benefit.

Cautious Approach

Second, growing instability in Africa demands a balanced and cautious approach, engaging U.S. resources in both the security and the development fields. If African security problems get worse, trade and development are unlikely to prosper. This does not mean that Washington should seek to create a new Pax Americana in the region, or that it should respond reflexively to each Soviet move. But the United States should shed its complex about arms sales, military training and political support for friendly governments facing severe security problems. Security assistance should be directed toward strengthening the foundations for stability and growth of Africa's more decent durable and (let's say it) helpful political systems.

Third, the traditional bureaucratic trap of evaluating aid submissions on a country-by-country basis should be avoided. Tanzania cannot compete effectively with Turkey for resource transfers; nor can Senegal hope to achieve the same degree of recognition as Israel or Egypt, despite its contributions to peacekeeping in southern Lebanon. But black Africa as a region does weigh heavily in the U.S. diplomatic balance, and the needs of selected countries would get higher priority if considered in a regional context.

Moderates

Fourth, U.S. strategy should focus more on the needs of moderate African leaders. They have proved to be an effective stabilizing force over the years. Yet all too often in the recent past we have ignored their appeals for security assistance and various forms of budgetary support. U.S. refusal, combined with its inordinately cumbersome requirements for development aid, erodes the confidence and the regional credibility of these leaders.

Finally, Washington needs to develop more flexible approaches to Africa's political and economic problems. This means a capacity to respond effectively to refugee prob-

lems and infrastructure bottlenecks, to provide support to governments undergoing short-term financial or security difficulties, to support tangibly and promptly those governments prepared to cooperate with our diplomatic initiatives in southern Africa and elsewhere.

Rhetoric without resources will accomplish little. By the same token, it is quite clear that Congress and the American people are unlikely to approve increased resources for Africa without a coherent and persuasive explanation of why they are required and how they will be used.

Mr. Crocker is director of African Studies at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Mr. Lewis is professor of political science at George Washington University. They wrote this article for The Washington Post.

The Carter, Kennedy Camps

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — One of the features of the fight now beginning for the Democratic presidential nomination is the unusual degree of knowledge each side has of the political strengths and weaknesses of the other. The Carters and the Kennedys are thought of as separate clans, but there has been enough migration between the two camps to make each of them privy to what the other might prefer to consider privileged information.

I am not referring here to dark secrets of the past, but rather to tactical tendencies, personal strengths and weaknesses—the sort of information one professional sports team acquires when it picks up a player from another. Jimmy Carter's pollster, Pat Caddell, for example, has his business base in Boston and did some polling in 1976 for Sen. Edward Kennedy's Senate campaign. Two of the top Carter operatives in the recent Florida skirmish, John Rendon and Jerry Ventro, are acquisitions from the Kennedy camp.

Policy Jobs

There are many others in policy jobs in the Carter administration who worked closely with one or another of the Kennedy brothers in the past and know their way of operating.

But Kennedy has equally good sources of inside information on how Carter did it in 1976—and how he is likely to try to do it again. Carl Wagner, the top political aide in Kennedy's office, took leave from his union job in 1976 to help set up the election-day voter turnout operation for Carter in the key industrial state of Cleveland. F. Doherty, the Boston lawyer who is sure to be one of the senior Kennedy operatives, ran New York state for Carter in 1976—with Kennedy's blessing, of course. Mark Siegel, a

coordinator of the draft-Kennedy operations, monitored the 1976 Carter campaign from a senior staff job at the Democratic National Committee and worked 18 months for Hamilton Jordan at the White House.

Without necessarily attributing the views to the above-named gentlemen, it is possible to note something rather interesting about the attitudes of the two camps as the struggle begins.

Confident

Each of them seems sublimely confident of the ability of its candidate to out-guess the other. And each of them thinks it has spotted a fairly serious gap in the other's preparation for the game.

The Carters believe that Kennedy will be sharply handicapped by his lack of experience with the new rules of nominating politics, including the limitations on campaign spending and the intricate requirements for delegate selection.

"He and his people haven't played this game since 1968," said one Carter strategist. "They're used to writing a check for whatever they have to spend, and hiring whoever they want to hire. But this is a game of limited money and lots of volunteers, and it's going to seem very strange to them."

Whether that is the case is open to question. Certainly, the Kennedys have over the years skimped for money in past campaigns. But Steve Smith, the prospective campaign manager, is—among other things—a darn good businessman who should know how to stretch a campaign dollar and stay within a budget.

Volunteers

The effective mobilization of volunteers has always been a major element of Kennedy politics. As for the technicalities of the new dele-

gate-selection procedures, Wagner and Siegel probably know them as well as anyone in the country.

On the Kennedy side, the belief is that, smart as the Carters have proved themselves to be in organizing delegate caucuses, they lack the skill and sensitivity that it takes to hold the competing factions of the Democratic coalition together through a long campaign. Kennedy's men note that in the last general election, Jordan recognized this failing, and turned over management of the major industrial states to old-fashioned Irish pals like Doherty, many of whom will be with Kennedy, not Carter, in this battle.

The risk that many of Carter's top aides may not understand "how to keep these Democratic factions from killing each other, or at least from killing you," as one Kennedy man put it, strikes this reporter as a real one. But there is an important footnote to that point.

The one man in the Carter camp whose skill in handling the Democratic factions the Kennedys do admire is Robert S. Strauss. They saw Strauss as party chairman and the Democrats together after the 1972 debacle and held them together for victory, despite the waverings of Carter's 1976 general-election campaign.

Kennedy would have been happy if Strauss had devoted himself to Middle East diplomacy in 1980, rather than nomination politics. But, ironically, he has misread his relations with Strauss in much the same way that Carter bungled his own relations with Kennedy.

If Kennedy was sore at the snub of being excluded from the list of 50 Democrats invited to confer with the president last July at Camp David, Strauss was equally upset at not being one of the 7,000 people asked to the dedication of the John F. Kennedy Library last week.

Where previously it was circumstance that made Strauss a Carter partisan, now there is a sense of personal affront that makes him eager to lead the attack on Kennedy's policy views and leadership claims. Strauss is an antagonist Kennedy does not need, for he knows both the nominating procedures and the Democratic factions. And he plays by the old rule the Kennedys respect: Don't get mad. Get even.

—1979, The Washington Post.

The Book On Foreign Affairs

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The foreign affairs book of the season, all seasons — comes in a plain brown wrapper from the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It is a Library of Congress special whose name is not quite a household word, Joseph G. Whelan, as it is an absorbing review of the 20-year history of Soviet-U.S. diplomacy over the years. Diplomats, politicians and students of the war should rush down to the committee or to the Government Printing Office for a copy.

Whelan assembles in one long place a broad range of material from memoirs, histories and recent interviews bearing on the actual conduct of Soviet-U.S. diplomacy since the Bolshevik Revolution. He offers an analytical gloss on his own, but the meat lies in focus on the actual negotiating process, the tactics on both sides, the business behind the scenes.

The result is like sitting down to a personal chat, one centered on the juiciest parts of their experience with a good number of the Americans most experienced as knowledgeable in dealing with Russians over the years. Even someone who fancies himself reasonably familiar with the peacocks and the literature, "Soviet Diplomacy and Negotiating Behavior: Emerging New Context for U.S. Diplomacy" is an eye-opening treat.

Prime Value

Its prime value is to remind of some simple things that presidents in a hurry, diplomats caught up in personal visions and inattentive citizens tend to forget: There are no shortcuts. The Russians are tough customers and can be dealt with only by serious people. Only questions that lie between the Soviet Union and the United States are tough questions. Beware of medicine men.

There is nothing novel or dramatic about this message, but it is precisely the point. Politics in a democracy puts great pressure on politicians to promise breakthroughs; Soviet-U.S. relations. From time to time, diplomats emerge who see to mystify diplomacy, to make of a special procedure, in the hands of a special person, can produce a most magical result.

But a close look at the record such as Whelan provides, can demystify diplomacy and resist perspective to the ambitions of politicians. It is, or should be, a humbling exercise.

A second lesson emerges from Whelan's book, and it is that it is something in Soviet-U.S. diplomacy called technique. It would seem necessary to make the point except that it has often been overlooked. In fact, some ways of dealing with the Russians are better than other ways. Some diplomats are better than other diplomats. Cards are the cards, but some people win at poker and some lose.

The odd thing is that there is a real secret, and no real disagreement, about what good technique in negotiating with the Kremlin is an achievable goal, prepare well, firm in pursuit, be patient, yield nothing for free, don't count on good will, and so on. Through Whelan's pages march a long line of U.S. diplomatic practitioners who remind these time-tested rules. Lend Lease and wartime cooperation negotiator John R. Dawson (Whelan's favorite), Averell Harriman, Richard Nixon, and so on. Yet these rules are not uniformly observed, even by people who put themselves on being professional. Pressure, disorder, excitement, war, lead good men astray.

Last Lesson

Yet—and here is the last lesson I would take from Whelan—Russians are human, too. A tendency has arisen among Americans to think of the Russians as, in the Sonnenfeldt's phrase, "infallible super-negotiators." Their purposefulness, their slyness and secret, their very Russian-ness is against our casualness, openness and American frivolousness.

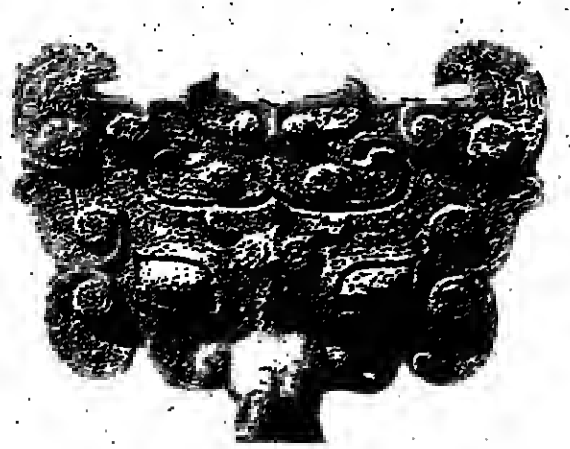
But the advantage so easily accorded to the Russians is more measure of our anxiety and misperception, than even by people who put themselves on being professional. The record makes plain that Soviet negotiators are capable of poor judgment. It makes plain that over the years Americans have had their share of successes. We are not only obligated but entitled to it of stout heart.

Get Whelan's book. Give it to college sophomores, the diplomat negotiator, the restless congressman and the presidential candidate in your choice. Nothing they'll read for a long time will improve U.S. diplomacy more.

—1979, The Washington Post.

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China



Unsentimental Practitioners Of Power Play

By Harvey Stockwin

HONG KONG (HKT) — The visit of Chinese party chairman and premier Hua Guofeng to Western Europe is proving to be an interesting combination of the old and the new, the modern and the traditional, the hardheaded and the sentimental.

It is the first time that the head of government and party chairman of the largest nation in "Europe's Far East" has toured "China's Far West."

Mr. Hua's predecessor, Mao, limited his foreign travel to two visits to Moscow, and though former Premier Chou En-lai was peccatic at times, he did not achieve Mr. Hua's titular eminence.

When nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek ruled China, the farthest he ventured was to China's Middle West — Cairo, where he met with Roosevelt and Churchill in 1943.

Alien Concept

During China's imperial dynasties, the very thought of foreign travel by an emperor was an alien concept. China was the world. The world could come to China.

Before Mr. Hua makes his projected tour of the United States, however, a third U.S. president will probably have visited China in search of an improved electoral image at home.

If Chinese habits and preferences die hard, however, there can be no doubt that Mr. Hua's current trip to Europe indicates a pursuit of the new — primarily, a pursuit of equality.

The old emperors disdained the world outside the Middle Kingdom. That world treated China unequally. It would probably be going too far to assert that the Chinese see Mr. Hua's visit to Western Europe as a symbolic burying of the historical hatchet.

But as Chinese citizens watch Mr. Hua's progress on the ever-growing number of China's TV screens, many will be remembering that the wheel has come full circle, that countries that wronged China for a century or more are welcoming its representative with pomp and courtesy as an equal today. They will also be hearing Mr. Hua use the platform of his European visit to inveigh against the superpower which, in Chinese eyes, has yet to atone for its unequal treatment of China in the past — the Soviet Union.

But this is only a reminder that the wheel has come full circle in another way. Once Europeans went to China to profit from its weakness. Today, it is more likely that Mr. Hua will be watching to see if China can lose from European weakness.

'Unsentimental'

As Henry Kissinger observes in his memoirs, Chinese leaders are "the most unsentimental practitioners of balance of power politics that I have encountered."

On the surface, Mr. Hua will be seeking agreement on the dangers of detente, the Soviet threat to peace and the need for Europe to avoid a rerun of Munich-style appeasement. The Middle Kingdom complex will be illustrated in the press back home in China, as all the reports of the visit will consist of the comments by European politicians and the press who agree with the Chinese position on international relations. Quite obscure publications and organizations will be quoted at length if they endorse the Chinese world view.

Beneath the surface, however, Mr. Hua and the officials with him will not be reading their own media. They will be carefully calculating and calibrating the extent of their basic disagreement with West European viewpoints on international affairs.

If they find too much basic indifference to the problems of distant Asia, if they discover too much European naivete about the Soviet Union, and above all, if they conclude that Bonn, London and Paris would prefer to conciliate the Russians rather than stand up to them — then the result of such findings could have an effect on the Sino-Soviet talks taking place in Moscow.

On the surface, the Chinese are all for European integration and a strong NATO. However, they are only too aware that too much detente in Europe could add even more Russian divisions to the 1 million troops the Soviet Union already has on China's northern borders.

Inequality

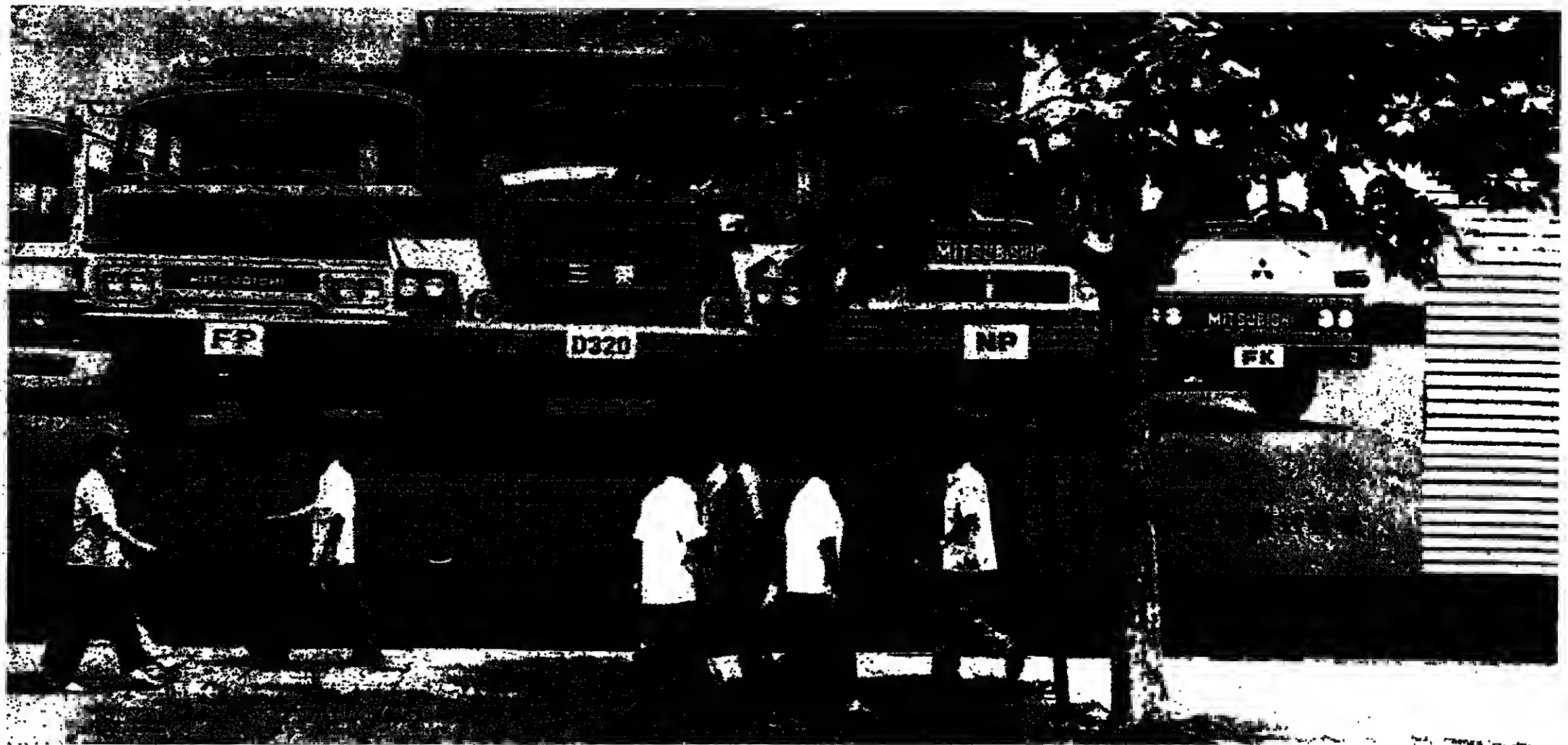
China's perception of continued inequality is a major theme in the negative course of Chinese-Soviet relations since Oct. 1, 1949, when Mao proclaimed that "China has stood up." Even as Mao negotiated in Moscow in late 1949 and early 1950, he discovered that a China that had stood up was still not expected to stand on an equal footing with those who ruled in the Communist "Vatican."

Stalin insisted upon retaining Russia's privileged position in western China, and a case can be made that the China-Soviet treaty was not even as advantageous to China as the pact signed by Stalin with the Chinese nationalists immediately after World War II.

Communist China was given loans, not aid, and did not get back any of the industrial machinery looted by the Russians in Manchuria when the Japanese were defeated. Even as the Russians and Chinese formed what the outside world saw as a close alliance, the tensions began building that led to the split, the rivalry, and today, the worldwide Chinese-Soviet antipathy. In 1950, the Chinese-Soviet treaty was specifically directed at Japan and Japan's allies. In 1979, China finally abrogated that alliance, and now directs its diplomacy towards getting a de facto Chinese-American-Japanese alliance against the Soviet Union.

With a peace treaty now signed between Japan and China, and Chinese-American relations on the mend despite the continuing cloud of the Taiwan issue — it is the Chinese-Soviet relationship that has to be "normalized." Again inequality is the issue, as Mos-

(Continued on page 14S, col. 1)



Reshaping the Human Environment

By Nick Eberstadt

China has been a special experiment — a state-administered "social experiment."

The leadership that came into power Oct. 1, 1949, was determined to reshape completely the country's human environment. Of the many specific goals of this envisioned "socialist and technical transformation," by far the most important was the elimination of the appalling misery that had been the accepted lot of the common people of China for more than 30 centuries.

And now, after more than a generation of total control over the economy and society, what has the Chinese regime been able to deliver to the people?

This question cannot answer with certainty. "Normalization" and "liber-

ation" propaganda about its domestic conditions. Hard facts about the conditions of life for the poor are in extremely short supply, and will continue to be over the foreseeable future.

Nevertheless, we do know enough to describe the progress of the Chinese people under Mao and his technocratic successors in some general ways on several important fronts:

- **Health:** Over the past 30 years the Chinese have enjoyed a dramatic improvement in health. In the 1940s, the average mother of six could expect two of her children to perish in infancy. While the tragedy of child

death is no less heart-rending today, at least it is less common. By all indications its incidence has been cut by well over two-thirds. Adults have in large measure been relieved of the many diseases that wore them down or crippled them because of public health campaigns. Life expectancy has been pushed up from less than 40 in the late 1940s to somewhere in the mid- to low-60s today.

How does China's progress compare against other countries? In the late 1940s, the life expectancy of a Chinese citizen was about the same as those of Bangladesh, Pakistan, or Indonesia. Today, it is 10 years longer than any of theirs. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that the land of the barefoot doctor has produced the healthiest people in Asia, let alone the rest of the world. In East Asia alone, the regions whose health situations were comparable to China's after World War II, and are better than

(Continued on page 11S, col. 3)



3 American Teachers in Kunming Hope to 'Blend In'

By Linda Mathews

KUNMING — Elisabeth Booz was angry.

For weeks she and her son had struggled to blend inconspicuously into the life of this isolated Chinese city, their home for the next two years. And now the Americans had been forbidden to ride their bicycles to work.

During World War II, thousands of U.S. soldiers raced jeeps through the maze-like streets here. But the authorities at Yunnan University, where both Boozes teach English, have decided it is too risky to have their "American experts" battling rush-hour trucks and buses on their bikes, like ordinary Chinese commuters.

"We're considered very fragile and slightly feeble-minded," said the exasperated 53-year-old Mrs. Booz, a professor and writer from Washington, D.C.

Vanguard

With her son Patrick, 24, and a 28-year-old Texan, Steven Thorpe, Mrs. Booz is part of the vanguard of U.S. teachers, businessmen and technicians bringing bits of America back to remote corners of China, from frozen Heilongjiang province in the north to this mile-high provincial capital of China's southwest plateau.

As the first Americans to live in Kunming in 30 years, the three instructors have found that local memories of the huge U.S. wartime presence here have faded but interest in the United States still runs high. A one-semester survey course the Boozes teach on the history of the English-speaking world since 1400 is swamped with students.

"Any historian worth his salt would be distressed at the way we're compressing all those events," Mrs. Booz admitted, "but the kids seem to like it because they've nev-

er been exposed to much American or European history."

Balanced against the joys of rediscovery, however, have been strains and frustrations that illustrate just how much relations between China and the West have changed in recent decades. Not long ago China was a poor, pitiful giant prostrate before Western gunboats, forced to yield sovereignty over major ports to the "foreign devils." Now the Chinese firmly make all the rules for foreigners inside their borders.

Bristling at the threatened loss of her newly purchased bike, Mrs. Booz labored over a letter of protest. "Do you think that's strong enough?" she asked her son, also affected by the ban. They briefly considered whether to offer a counterproposal — such as avoiding rush-hour traffic in exchange for bike privileges at other times — but finally opted for a hard-line, all-or-nothing approach.

Living in modern China often requires such negotiations, the teachers have learned, because official controls extend to matters that would be personal and private in the United States.

Patrick Booz, for example, has just lined up a meeting with top university administrators to seek their permission to travel to Hong Kong in buy, from his own funds, a mimeograph machine. Without official sanction, travel outside the city limits is impossible, both for Chinese and foreign residents.

English-language textbooks are scarce in

China, so the American teachers must improvise. Printing enough copies can be difficult, for although Yunnan University is the best equipped educational institution in this province of 30 million people, it has only one duplicating machine to be shared among all its departments.

The newcomers have also inadvertently run afoul of university rules and local customs. Mr. Thorpe, who teaches at Kunming Teachers College, thought nothing of it when a young woman student stopped briefly by his office to talk about her studies. But a Chinese colleague gently warned him not to let it happen again. In puritanical New China, a male faculty member counsels young females only in a group.

Latest Morals

Local morals have undergone a transformation since the roistering days of World War II, when Kunming was the last stop on "the Hump," the American air operation that brought an embattled China supplies and arms over the Himalayas from India. The city then swarmed with brothels, bars, black markets and "singsong girls" — China's discreet term for prostitutes — to serve the 35,000 GIs based here.

A few oldtimers here still remember, but all evidence of it has vanished. The only visible legacies of the American presence are occasional 35-year-olds with Eurasian features, some ancient DeSotos, Chevrolets and Army jeeps that still cruise the streets and a strong local predilection for corned beef, introduced by the GIs.

"Canned corned beef is the most highly prized gourmet treat and is sold in many stores," Mrs. Booz said.

For the time being, the three teachers live far more sedately than the GIs in the

(Continued on page 15S, col. 1)





'Prophets or Powerful Movers'

By Jay Mathews

PEKING — Nine months ago a small group of young Chinese, workers led by a short, thin man wearing cracked glasses, pasted an unusual list of 19 proposals on a poster-strewn wall outside a Peking bus yard.

The Human Rights Alliance, as they called themselves, asked for better relations with the Soviet Union, election of state officials, published statistics on all important government programs and a free non-official press, all unheard of in the last two decades of Chinese Communism.

Today, even though the group's leader, Ren Wandong, is in prison, the 19 points seem in hindsight to be the work of gifted prophets or powerful movers of the Communist Party Politburo. For, to the meantime, China has opened new talks with Moscow, organized some apparently free elections of local officials and factory foremen, released reams of hitherto secret national economic statistics, and allowed the sale of more than a dozen different mimeographed journals in front of the same wall where the little human rights group pasted their appeal.

To some Chinese and foreigners here, those pioneers of the Democracy Movement, the "spring thaw," or whatever else it is called, are heroes who forced the government and the Communist Party to make significant changes. Others argue

'Personally I believe it is impossible to enjoy absolute freedom of speech.'

that the wallposter writers were only reporting the views of leading party officials leaked to them through the Chinese grapevine — a party official saying something to a nephew who mentions it to a friend who puts it in a poster.

Reform Plans

The changes were coming anyway, some people inside and outside the government add. They say people like Mr. Ren did little more than frighten party officials with direct attacks on the idea of Communist Party rule, that Mr. Ren was slapped in prison to keep his actions from tarnishing reform plans already underway.

Whatever the role played by the human rights alliance — and many other small groups — to the twists and turns, loosening and tightening of Chinese politics these last few months, the People's Republic is a significantly different place to live in now than it was then. In the same way, it had already changed consid-

erably by the time Mr. Ren's poster went up the first week of January from the tumultuous days of 1979, the landmark year when Mao died.

Much attention in the Western press since Mao's death has focused on the gradual lowering of his lofty place in Chinese history, but Westerners, particularly journalists here, have also been keenly interested in the loosened social and intellectual restraints that have occurred with Mao's death, and with the return of a number of Mao's victims of earlier purges back to the leadership.

The new leaders have attempted to move away from Mao, and the consoling reverence for his every word that his closest disciples tried to enforce.

This has brought the outpouring of posters expressing a wide range of opinions, from bitter denunciations of Mao's excesses to suggestions that his successors, particularly the party chairman, Hua Guofeng and the deputy chairman, Deng Xiaoping, are more interested

in getting government jobs back for old cronies than helping the common people.

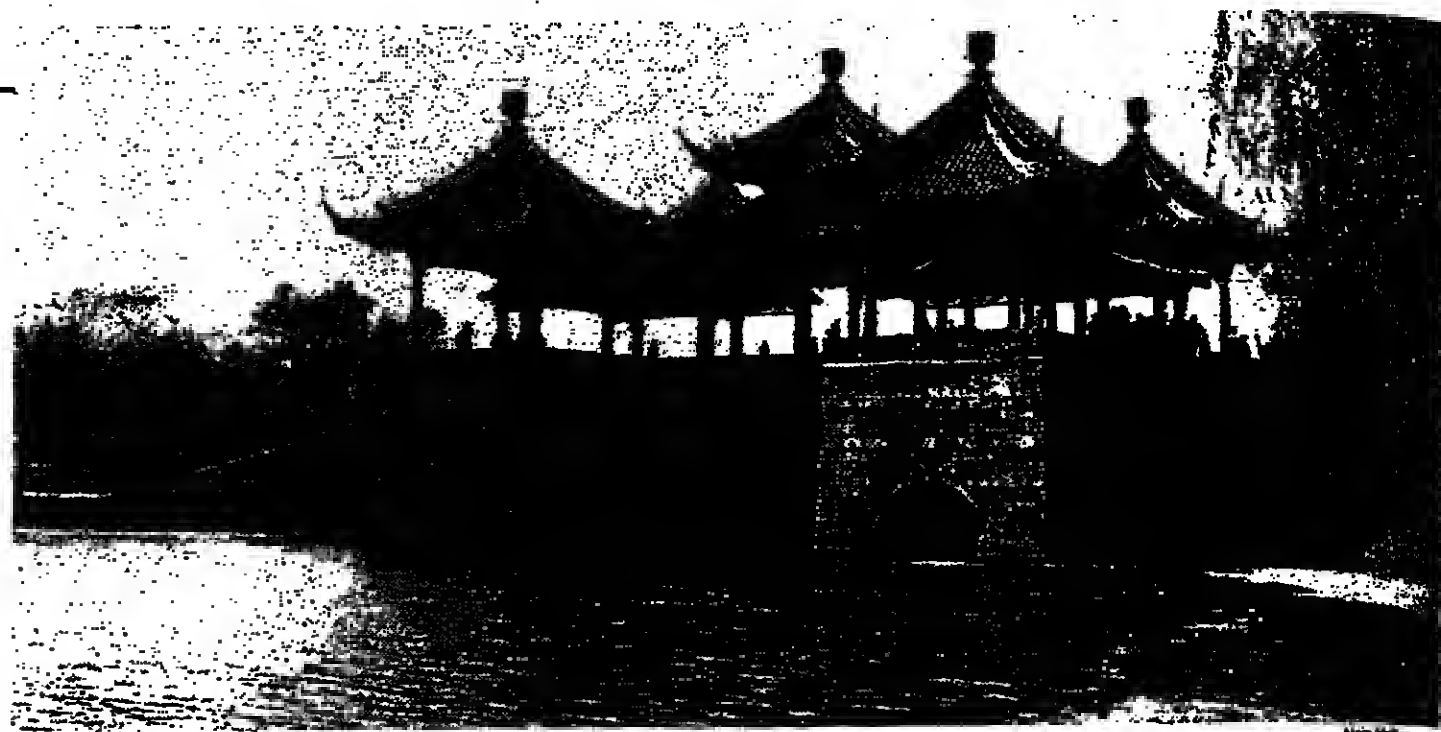
In fits and spurts, there have also been public demonstrations, sit-down strikes, attacks on the government by underground newspapers and perhaps most startling, private contacts by Chinese critics with foreign journalists and diplomats.

No one has attempted to count the number of Chinese involved in these activities. Most seem to be in their 20s and 30s, often with comparatively well-educated and with factory jobs which, in this nation of featherbedding, leave them ample time for after-hours activity. Judging by the turnout at unofficial rallies and poster readings, and subtracting the great number of curious people who gather around even small bicycle accidents, there may be a few thousand active participants in the Democracy Movement at best.

But their desire to bring up new issues like free elections and free expression seems to reflect the interest of millions of other Chinese, more circumspect perhaps, who share backgrounds with the poster writers — a relatively high degree of educational attainment such as college or senior middle school and an urban upbringing.

The Chinese still call such people intellectuals, a throwback to the old days when learned members of Chinese society grew long fingernails.

(1979, The Washington Post)



Year of the Big Rethink by Planners

By Miriam Klein

PEKING (IHT) — This has been the year of the big rethink for China's economic planners, with once-hallowed national policies subjected to severe scrutiny and in some cases drastically changed.

A major casualty of the new perspective on economic affairs has been the decision to downgrade the importance of the steel industry — which socialist countries usually regard as the vital foundation of their economies. Another has been Mao's policy of giving absolute priority to grain in agricultural planning.

On the foreign trade front, China has been cautious over orders for big new industrial plants, while exploring every imaginable avenue — including the previously taboo concept of joint ventures with foreign firms — to boost foreign exchange earnings.

Agriculture remains the all-important base of the Chinese economy, but last year's harvest of 305 million tons of grain and sweet potatoes, while creditable enough, did not suggest that the country would be able to meet its declared target of 400 million tons by 1985. Prospects of meeting the planned 312.5 million goal for this year seem slim.

The peasants have, however, been given their biggest earnings boost in the past 30 years, with the adoption of a plan to raise prices paid for their products between 20 percent and 50 percent, and to allow them to trade more freely in their sideline crops and handicrafts.

Predictably, this move is expected to lead to substantial rises in food prices for the urban consumer before the end of this year. The government originally declared that there would be no such rises, but

now it has apparently decided to compensate for them by raising wages through industrial bonus plans and other methods. Whether this can be done without nationwide inflation remains to be seen.

The earlier goal of "basically" mechanizing Chinese agriculture by 1980 has understandably been dropped, both because it was impractical, and because there are not enough industrial jobs to mop up the excess labor which such a policy would result in.

Bonus Plans

Much rethinking is being done in industry, with the emphasis on studying new ways of making management more efficient. Chinese economists have been studying the styles of management and worker participation applied in both Yugoslavia and Romania, and have even shown interest in the methods of such a large capitalist concern as General Motors of the United States.

While the final structure of Chinese industry is being worked out, bonus plans have gone into full-

scale implementation in an effort to awaken the enthusiasm and boost the productivity of the work force. The operation of these plans, however, is admitted still to be imperfect, with money distributed too often in what the Chinese call "cut and paste" — spreading the cash around evenly. This clearly does not meet the planned requirements of bonuses, which are supposed to boost technical innovation, hard work and greater productivity, and the problem is still under study.

Industrial output is supposed to increase by 8 percent this year, according to Yu Qiuli, minister in charge of the State Planning Commission. The rate of growth of light industry is planned to be somewhat higher than that of heavy industry, since light industrial products are needed to stimulate the work force and give a fillip to exports.

Foreign trade is expected to show a particularly large increase of 24 percent to about \$29 billion. Foreign exchange earnings will also be boosted by the ambitious new tourism program, and increased remittances and investments by overseas Chinese.

Despite Early Agreement

Trade With France Slower Than Hoped

By Linda Bernier

PARIS (IHT) — "With the Chinese, we don't know how things will develop. We had the impression that trade would develop more than it actually has," an official in the French Ministry of Foreign Trade said.

France was the first Western country to sign a commercial agreement with the People's Republic of China, in December last year. Since 1975-1976, when France was China's fourth most important trading partner, France dropped to 13th place and today is in eighth place — after (in order of importance) Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, the United States, Australia, Canada and the Soviet Union.

Although China's foreign trade has been increasing, up 44 percent from \$15 billion in 1977 to \$21.6 billion last year, France, like other of its trading partners, has been somewhat disappointed with what was viewed as a vast and untapped trading market.

"The Chinese market is very limited and is opening up much more slowly than we expected. It's not a consumption market," said Martine Monod-Broca, secretary-general of the Comité France-Chine, a group specializing in Franco-Chinese trade for the French employers' group, the Conseil National du Patronat Français (CNPF).

She pointed out that trade with China represents less than 1 percent of France's external trade and about 2 percent of China's trade, and it is not expected to expand that much more in the near future.

Last year, France's trade with China amounted to \$418 million, China's sixth largest supplier of industrial goods since Australia and Canada supply China mainly with agricultural products, mostly cereals.

France, which has a comparative trading advantage over other industrialized countries, in energy, transportation, electronics and beet sugar production, presently sells China machinery, electrical appliances, steel products, chemicals and some wheat, according to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Although foreign trading and business bureaus are still illegal in China, they exist. And there are 13 French business organizations based in Peking, representing over 200 companies. Some of them include such trading firms as Brambilla, IMPEX Trading, Soprano and Olivier, the engineering companies SPECHIM and TECHNIP and the chemical firm Rhone Poulenc. There are numerous other European, American and Japanese business offices located there.

Weaknesses

One of the weaknesses of trading with China in the past, said an official at the French ministry, has been its penchant for big trading deals instead of smaller, more regular transactions. This has been changing in the past year, he said, but one of France's larger commercial goals, to construct a nuclear energy plant, was postponed until a later date.

The Chinese are reorienting their priorities and are becoming more concerned about their environment. They had bigger eyes than stomachs in terms of trade," he said.

This reorientation of priorities has been the cause of much of the West's "disappointment" over trading possibilities with China, said an American diplomat in Paris, explaining that following an initially over-ambitious trade plan, the Chinese have retrenched.

"As an underdeveloped country (according to OECD definitions), China realized that what it needed was development of its infrastructure and agricultural capacities and not such extravagant items as nuclear plants. It is also afraid of building up too much external debt too fast," he said.

The Chinese are now talking about aid credit which was unheard of only a year ago," a French trade official noted.

Following the visit of Vice President Mondale in August, China signed an agreement to spend \$2 billion in export credits over the next five years to develop agriculture and hydroelectric power.

China's development plans are somewhat similar to the Singapore, Taiwan and Philippines model, said the U.S. diplomat.

What China exports is mostly textile, handicrafts, some chemicals and raw materials such as silk and angora. Its import priorities are first in agriculture, then in light industry development — textiles, electricity and electronics and finally in energy, transportation and communications, and construction and modernization of existing factories with technological innovations and modern management techniques.

Although still weak in its production of energy, China is the third largest energy consumer after the United States and the Soviet Union. Coal is still China's largest energy source, but it has plans to develop its hydroelectric and nuclear energy capabilities.

In terms of doing business, said the American official, the Chinese have certain political considerations — not depending too much on one country and minimizing foreign influence to keep an integral economic, political and cultural position.

Selectivity

They are also very selective in their trade contracts, looking meticulously for the best as well as cheapest sources of supply, he said, recalling one small U.S. textile equipment firm in Vermont contacted by the Chinese for an important transaction.

Unlike the Soviet Union, he said, China does not have the same possibilities to maintain an autarchic economy. They are more eager to develop trade with the West and the potential for Western trade with China is much greater because they are starting at a much lower level of development and in a different era from the Soviet Union when it began its revolution.

Trading with China presents Westerners with the same difficulties as dealing with other state trading agencies in Communist countries — slow bureaucratic procedures and bartering contracts. But with increasing decentralization of trading bureaucracies, Westerners have been able to deal directly with final users and negotiate separate technical as well as overall commercial agreements in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Mrs. Monod-Broca of the Comité France-Chine said.

There are also many more central trading agencies in Communist countries other than China, although the number of Chinese agencies is increasing — from seven between 1949-1972 to 14 now — and more direct negotiations between Westerners and Chinese concerned with specific operations are developing, she added.

It is still more difficult to get visas and authorization to do business in China than in the Soviet Union, said Mrs. Monod-Broca, noting that while in the Soviet Union a Western businessman speaking Russian can get a tourist visa and go on a business prospecting trip, making appointments on the spot, such impromptu arrangements are virtually impossible in China. Few Westerners speak Chinese adequately and visits are completely controlled by the Chinese authorities.

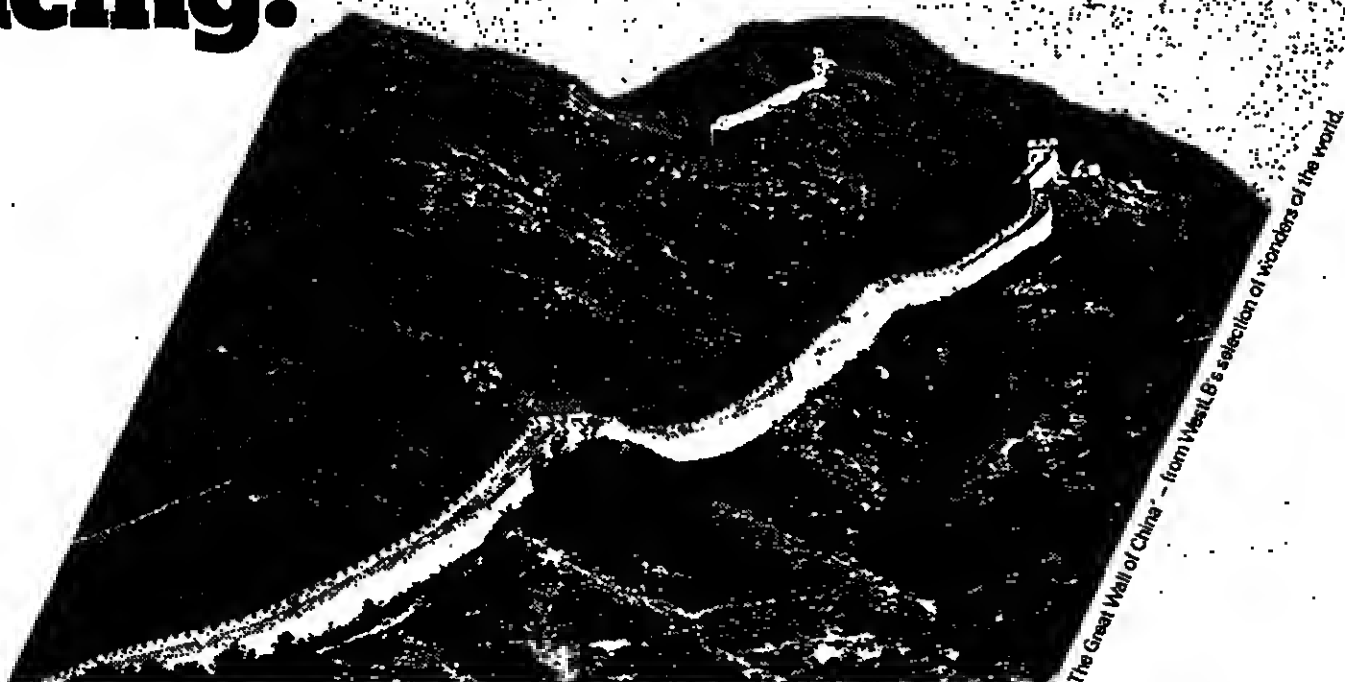
"The Chinese mentality is also different. They never say no directly. So, for example, when you are told something is difficult it means it is impossible," she said.

While the Chinese demand longer after-sales maintenance and service agreements than other countries — sometimes 20 years, said Mrs. Monod-Broca — they are not so demanding about trade compensation. They do not insist on bartering transactions as do other Communist countries.

And while most French business people prefer trading to joint ventures, the Chinese are very encouraging about the terms of foreign investment, she noted. They will even guarantee a rate of return equal to what a company could get in other countries.

The Chinese passed a code for foreign ventures in July, and several companies are in the process of negotiating joint venture agreements — French automobile and electronics companies, for example. So far only one company, a Japanese firm, has signed such a contract.

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Difficult Question: Why Didn't China Develop Modern Science?

By David Bodanis

When Europe was still enveloped in the Dark Ages, Chinese scientists were zipping around on jet-powered rockets. A thousand years before European scientists were in the process of producing the first rockets, Chinese rockets were going through the old paces. They seemed a lot like modern rockets.

Why didn't China develop modern science? As late as the 1500s, it was ahead of Europe in every branch of science, as the first Jesuits waded ashore found, to their use and chagrin. Something was missing during those years, lying deep in the national character that kept China from beyond the point it had reached so many centuries before.

Crucial Step

"Perhaps an anecdote will help," said Dr. Needham, who was told by telephone one anecdote after another. "I was head of the British scientific mission in China during World War II. It was 1943, and I was in Chungking in which I was traveling with an Australian friend broke down in a tiny village. The sight was a straight out of medieval times; a beggar, a scholar and the rest."

My friend turned to me and said, 'You know, I wouldn't be surprised if a knight in armor, followed by a column of troops in full armor, were to come out from behind that corner.' Well, I said something like 'Instead of that, it would likely be a cultivated poet carrying an orchid, who governed out a feudal retinue, and whole of the prestige he had as a scholar.'

"What this anecdote shows," Dr. Needham went on, "is how different things were in China from what they were in Europe, and how difficult it is for most of us to rid ourselves of our preconceptions. China never had the kind of aristocratic-military feudalism that made such an impact in the West. Instead they lived for many centuries under a kind of bureaucratic centralism run by individuals chosen for their intellectual merit."

The impact this had on science was tremendous. While Aristotle and Ptolemy were trundling around tiny fiefdoms in the forests that made up Western Europe, the Chinese Emperor had dominion over a country which was unified for a distance equal to that reaching from London to Athens. The inventions that were made were often intended to be helpful to administering the vast lands.

Seismography

"Now seismography — earthquake detection — reached a very advanced state in medieval China," Dr. Needham said, "and that's very simply because if an earthquake hit a region that was far away from the capital, it was necessary to know about it as soon as possible. That way aid and support could be sent to the local authorities to protect them against the popular unrest that was likely to follow."

At a time when the fastest communication was by a horseman in a gallop, seismographs were the only way to get this information as quickly as needed.

The Chinese government of today has to face the same natural problems as did all the governments before it. The major rivers are not yet under full control, and for irrigation systems to be of any use, they must be directed by one central authority. The tradition of directing science from the center is a long one and is likely to continue. Dr. Needham learned about a rather unfortunate example of this centralism during a visit he made to China last year. Friends of his who had worked at the Liaoning Seismological Station in 1976, during the dominance of the clique known as the Gang of Four, told him that they had noticed ahead of time that a major earthquake at Tang-shan was imminent.

Hour by hour, they passed this information on to the capital, with increasingly urgent calls for action.

yet hour by hour it was ignored. When the earthquake finally did strike, it was with enormous loss of life. No protective measures had been taken, because the clique, which was strongly opposed to science, felt that they could not admit that the scientists were right. To do so would have been to show that they did not have full centralized control.

Along with this heritage of centralized control, another aspect of Chinese history which turned out to be important in the development — or nondevelopment — of modern science was the tradition that came down from Confucius. Although Confucius' actual writings extol the laboring life, they soon developed into a dogma that was strongly opposed to investigating material things by one's own hands.

With a brief exception in the 12th century, the civil service examinations that determined who would enter China's ruling hierarchy were geared entirely to a knowledge of poetry and literature. All evidence of manual ability, such as science, craftsmanship or factory construction, was left out.

"The dogma got to be very strong, indeed, it was as severe as that of the Medieval Church at some of its worst moments," Dr. Needham explained. "All bureaucrats were immersed in the Confucian tradition, and they acted rather as the Church officials in Renaissance Italy who refused to look through Galileo's telescope to see for themselves the discoveries he had made."

Many bureaucrats in medieval China insisted that there was over a need to go beyond the theoretical precepts found in the writings of their master. They would say that if some new discovery was in Confucius, it was valid, but if it wasn't in Confucius, then it was false, and there was no reason to even consider it. Hardly conducive to the experimental mind," Dr. Needham observed, in a chilling understatement.

Recent policies in China have been strongly influenced by this memory that theory and observation were once in an antagonistic relationship. The Gang of Four took this view to extremes and held that anyone who studied science would invariably end up becoming a capitalist. With this in mind, they closed down almost all advanced research centers, in the mid 1970s, and dispersed, often at the point of a gun, world-renowned scientists to isolated parts of the country. One distinguished pathology professor was forced to lecture to medical students as they worked in the cotton fields.

Although the present leadership doesn't believe that someone who does abstract research will never want to apply it to practical problems, they also have kept the problem very much in mind.

"Consider a young man who happens to be the world expert in some obscure area of higher mathematics," Dr. Needham said. "The question being debated in Peking now is whether he will use this knowledge for good or for evil. They want to ensure that the right political training will place him on the side of wanting to apply it for what is good. It's a question for all of us, really."

On All Fronts

The grip Confucianism had on traditional China has produced a number of other effects in recent times. The fact that to Confucius there was no single God who created the universe, meant that the ethical system he set up was not discredited as soon as large numbers of people stopped believing in God. "In the West there was a case of throwing the baby out with the bathwater," Dr. Needham commented wryly, "for as soon as the belief in God was given up, many people gave up their ethics, too."

"Now in China there was never any bathwater like this, so the baby was never given a fright." Good for ethics, maybe, but the lack of belief in a creating God meant that there were no Chinese who believed that the whole universe moved along on a precise, mathematical structure. Now this belief did make it big in Europe, by contrast, and is precisely what made possible the work of Sir Isaac Newton and the other inventors of science. It was something of an inadvertent blessing they got from the Church:

"I would not consider it unreasonable to ask if this same spirit, which made the question of 'which came first, the chicken or the egg' a subject of learned debate, wasn't necessary for a civilization that was later going to create an Isaac Newton."

The fact that the creating God of the Europeans never entered the Chinese pantheon is something Westerners often forget. But its practical effects were tremendous, and not only in blocking the establishment of modern science. An example is that of traditional Chinese law.

This was never codified into the abstract, precise system of jurisprudence which came down to Europe from the days of Imperial Rome. Instead, the Chinese code always concentrated on the need to take care of particular cases that did not fit clearly into pre-determined categories. "Most people don't know it," Dr. Needham said, "but no judge to traditional China was allowed to justify an unfair judgment by saying that he had followed the strict letter of the law. This was just not accepted as an excuse."

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Today in China, the fact that the traditional religions were opposed to exact science is no longer of any importance. Clever researchers readily accept all aspects of modern science. But what remains a problem, according to some analysts, is that the Chinese might gear their science again some day to fit the prevailing political ideology. The neptunism of Russian science in the late 1940s and 1950s, when it was conducted according to good Marxist lines, shows the fiasco that could result from such a wholesale introduction of dialectics into the laboratory.

There was in fact another time when the Chinese did have their science hampered by ideological considerations, and that was during the centuries of Jesuit influence at the Court. "When the Jesuits introduced European research to China around 1600, they did so merely as a way to bring in Christianity," Dr. Needham said, "and not because it had any intrinsic superiority to medieval Chinese science."

"Now when European science got going later in the 1600s, the Jesuits were in quite a problem. Telling the Chinese about these new developments would have meant discrediting the outmoded science they originally brought in, and that would have meant discrediting the religion they had said was attached to it. What the Jesuits decided to do was very hard on the Chinese people: they kept out all information of the new science that was taking place in the West." This censorship, which did not succeed in bringing Catholicism to any large part of the country, did have great success in stultifying Chinese science in the cradle.

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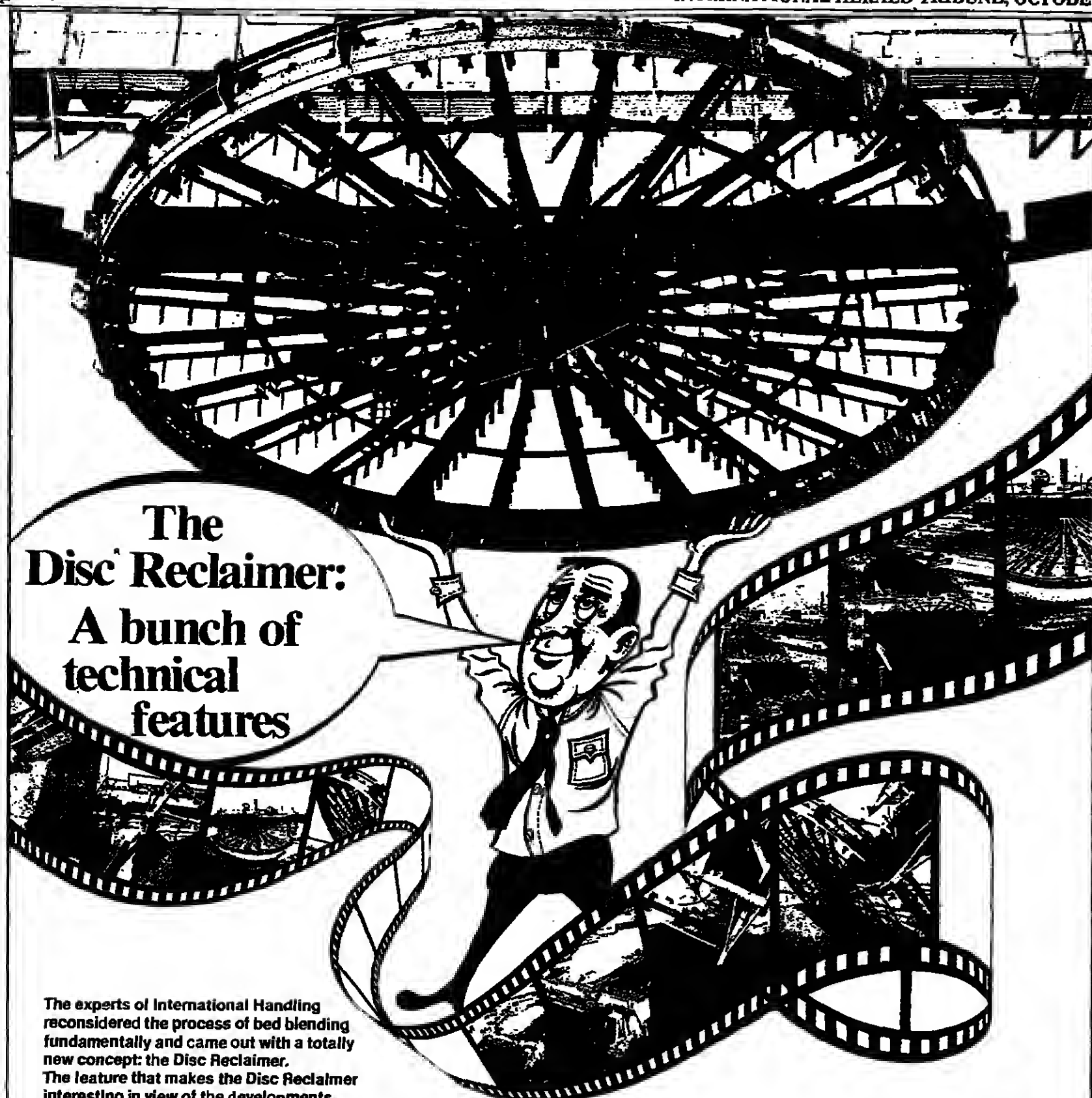
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Students: Sheer Numbers

By Li Wei

PEKING (IHT) — Take all the people in the United States and put them in schools and colleges. Find 30 million more and enroll them in adult education classes. Now let the schools be organized by the army, factories and neighborhood committees — and you have something like the problems facing the people running education in China today.

Not only are there difficulties from the sheer numbers involved, but the authorities also have to make up for the time lost during the Cultural Revolution, when most universities remained shut. This meant that China lost a whole generation of educated workers — more than a million college graduates and about 20,000 postgraduates.

In spite of these difficulties, several major steps are being taken:

Universities and colleges are going flat out to train experts in technological fields, both by improving teaching facilities, and by strengthening their scientific research.

• The Education Ministry has given top priority to the training of teachers and experts in law and management, to prevent any imbalance brought about by the emphasis on science.

• To speed modernization, China is sending hundreds of student abroad to study. More than 1,000 students were sent to 35 countries in the first half of this year, and exchanges between Chinese and foreign universities are being worked out.

In all these changes, the education planners are stressing a policy of independence and self-sufficiency. Earlier this year, for example, the education minister declared that China's future supply of top-rate scientists must come from its own universities.

Experiences from before the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949, are often drawn upon to decide on the right balance between foreign and national influences in education.

"Before 1949," said Zhang Wei, vice president of Qinghua Polytechnical University, "we were all taught from foreign textbooks. This meant that a student of geology could be completely ignorant of the geology of his own country."

"I studied machine building," Mr. Zhang continued, "I knew the general engineering products of the American firm Westinghouse, and the German firm Siemens. With that kind of training a student was usually only employable as a sales engineer for foreign firms."

The split between academic studies and the actual situation of the people often reached ludicrous extremes. Home economics students, for example, were taught household budgets based on foreign monthly incomes that would have supported a Chinese worker for three or four years.

A more relevant education has been a leading priority. The figures are striking: In 1978 there were 146 million children in primary schools, which is six times more than there were in any year before 1949. The

situation in higher education has also been increased as strongly, and the figure of 850,000 college students last year is over five times higher than what it was.

China is making a point of speeding up the education of its people — what is called the policy of "walking on two legs" — and that is where local government departments and factories come in. Any unit that can pass on education is pressed into service. This is especially important for the 68 million worker-peasants who are in part-time high schools, and the 550,000 workers who attend factory colleges.

An example is the use of television in the drive for literacy and technical skills. One year ago, an "Open-TV" university was started, which now beams technical courses to 600,000 students across the country six nights a week.

At the end of a three-year revised course, students will take examinations in a number of math and English. A successful performance on the test gives "Open-TV" student the same qualification as a student graduate from a regular state college.

The number of students in a program depends on the plant estimates of industrial skills required in a couple of years time. A number is controlled by quotas at places of work, and by sale of a restricted number of paid lessons.

The students attend their TV lessons at factories and plants, stay open late to accommodate them, and in farm communes many educated young people use the program of correspondence courses, which enroll more than 200,000 students annually.

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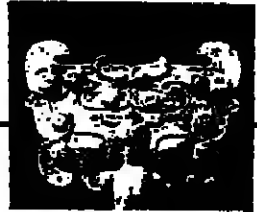
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PHILIPS



Barefoot Doctors Care for Millions

By Wei Jin

Peking (IHT) — Over the last three decades, China has laid out a modern health care system. A principal achievement has been to make medical services available to the overwhelming majority of its 800 million peasants, of whom had never received any kind of medical care before. When a peasant gets sick, he can go to a clinic run by the production team at his local commune. Each is generally staffed by two to three local doctors.

In rural China today, there are 30 million barefoot doctors — the term for the medical workers who are also farmers (and therefore sometimes go barefoot in the fields). One of the guiding principles in the health system is that of preventive medicine. In accordance with this, barefoot doctors pass on their knowledge to the peasants, conduct regular inoculations, organize mass campaigns for killing of flies, mosquitoes and disease-causing pests. Another where their rural expertise is in improving the sanitary conditions of water and manure.

Effectiveness

An example of the effectiveness of this work is the success these doctors have had in controlling the epidemic disease known as elephantiasis. This disease, which results in swollen limbs, has long been known to be caused by filaria spread by mosquitoes. In several areas where this disease affected up to 50 percent of the population, it has been reduced to only 1 percent.

Work comes in the context of a statement by Health Minister Xinhong, that the country gives priority to improving medical services in the countryside, emphasizing that the population is increasing too rapidly in the cities, and that family planning programs must be strengthened.

Rural doctors will be doing more work here, for they have traditionally had the responsibility to peasants' family planning. They are helped to this by 3.8 million workers and trained midwives from the production teams which form the basic level of organization in the communes.

Yet despite the attention they get, the doctors are only part of the health picture in China. Cases that they cannot handle themselves are transferred to a commune health center, or in more serious cases, to a county hospital.

There is a general hospital in each one of the country's 2,000 counties, while nearly all of China's 50,000 communes have their own health centers. Treatment for the peasants is financed by a cooperative medical scheme, in which membership is voluntary.

Annual Fee

When a family joins, each member pays an annual fee which runs to about one Chinese dollar a year, with the rest of the expenses subsidized by their brigade's public welfare fund. The state subsidizes all prescription medicines.

Factory workers and bureaucrats enjoy free medical care. Under labor insurance regulations, factory workers are entitled to receive subsidies for half the medical expenses of their parents and children when they fall ill.

According to the Ministry of Public Health, there will be a concerted effort in 1980 to see that doctors get additional training through study at local commune health stations, or at county hospitals. These special courses will last for periods ranging from several months to one year.

Another place where upgrading is needed is in the country's stock of medical equipment. Work here is hampered by the slender management skills that most medical workers have acquired. The Ministry of Public Health considers the accelerated training of management personnel an urgent need.

During the course of improving its medical services, China will increasingly try to combine Western medicine with traditional Chinese practices. The goal is to create a unified new medicine and pharmacology for the country.

Attempt to Reshape the Nation's Human Environment

(Continued from Page 75)

China's today, include South Korea, Singapore, the Kerala province of India and, interestingly enough, Taiwan.

• **Nutrition:** Before the Communist takeover, hunger ravaged China with a fury. In times of desperation, peasants were known to eat the bark off trees, and in times of severe famine, the populations of entire provinces, which were as large as Western European nations, were reduced to hordes of begging drifters. Since then, hunger in China has been dramatically reduced. In part this is due simply to the restoration of order, but land reform, rationing, and building grain reserves have all played a role, too. The rising life expectancy indicates a significant improvement in nutrition, for most of the people who die in really poor countries succumb because they have been weakened by hunger.

However, although food is distributed more evenly today than a generation ago, it is no more abundant. According to the Chinese themselves, the availability of food grain per person in 1977 was the same as in 1955. Communist China's agrarian policies, for all their initial benefits to the poor, have stifled food production. It seems quite likely that less food per person is being produced today than in the 1930s.

In fact, nearly a sixth of China's population may be suffering from hunger — which is, of course, a very hazy term. Recent official announcements that 100 to 200 million Chinese are "hungry" suggests that this statement is not too far off. If accurate, this would mean that the Chinese are better fed than the Indians, the Bengalis or the Pakistanis but worse off than the Sri Lankans, the South Koreans, the Singaporeans and the Taiwanese, among others.

• **Literacy:** After health and food, education may be what people want most. How literate are the Chinese today? From calculations I have made elsewhere, I would guess that the literacy rate in China is now around 60 percent or 70 percent. If this is right, the Chinese are far more literate than

the Laotians, Bangladeshis, Pakistanis or Indians, but not necessarily more literate than the Vietnamese, the Malaysians or the Indonesians, and they are almost certainly behind the Filipinos, the Singaporeans, the South Koreans, the Sri Lankans and again the Taiwanese. Whatever other exceptional results the Chinese strategy may have produced, its educational results certainly seem mediocre.

• **The status of women:** If the Chinese peasant was a pitiable creature before liberation, his wife — who served as his slave — suffered even worse. The Chinese government, to its credit, has striven to take the bitterness out of being born a woman. In China today, women are not the equals of men. They are paid less for the same work, they do not have the same access to education or jobs, and while their duties outside the home have increased, their burden of domestic chores has not eased.

Nevertheless, equality of opportunity has been increasing steadily, and the government seems to have eliminated the most offensive forms of female degradation — slavery, footbinding, child marriage — to all but the most remote villages. While it may not satisfy us to see Chinese women raised from the status of beasts of burden to second-class citizens, we should remember that very few countries in the rest of the poor world have done even that much.

• **Population:** China's population is close to a billion today, although nobody, not even China's demographers, knows just how close. Like high commands in other poor countries, the leadership in China is worried by the rate of population growth — in fact, a commitment to population control is written into their constitution. Recent evidence suggests that through a mixture of development, exhortation and coercion, the Chinese government has managed to push down the birthrate of the Chinese people. Many observers applaud this as a welcome event; however, I am not one of them.

To the extent that coercion is involved — and there are increasing indi-

cations that it is — parents are being robbed of the freedom to make the most important and the most personal choice of their lives. It is not clear, furthermore, that pushing down the birthrate increases economic bounty. I would argue that forcing the birthrate down allows the present political-economic order, which is unduly restrictive and inefficient, to continue unthreatened. If the birthrate were to rise to its normal level, population pressure might force the present regime to make the sorts of political and economic reform which in the long run would improve the welfare of the Chinese people despite greater population growth.

• **Economic equality:** Although 30 years of policy aimed at reducing economic inequality has had an impact, staggering differences in comfort and privilege remain, primarily between rich and poor provinces, between the relatively well-to-do city people and the struggling country folk, and between those who are members of the Communist Party and those who are not. It is unlikely that China's income distribution is as even as Taiwan's or South Korea's, where economic differences within and between different social groups are relatively small. It is more likely that China's level of inequality would be more comparable to India's or Indonesia's, and these nations have far to travel down the road toward economic equality.

• **Human Rights:** How does China's record on human rights look? This question cannot be answered definitively but my own answer would be that it is better than we might expect for a totalitarian dictatorship. Recent attacks against him notwithstanding, Mao was a man of compassion. As a consequence, Maoist China was a far less brutal and vindictive place than the Soviet Union, Cambodia, North Korea, or North Vietnam.

Nick Eberstadt, a visiting research fellow at the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, is author of "Poverty in China."

Los Angeles Times

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Night People's Scene In Wangfujing Street

By Jay Mathews

PEKING — At night, busy Wangfujing Street, just around the corner from the Peking Hotel, draws Peking's night people: youths with no jobs who spend their days sleeping. Here and there, with the sufferance of the local police, small coffee and beer joints stay open late and a Chinese-speaking foreigner with patience can even hear the promise of an evening with a young woman in return for about \$3.25.

"When do you think is the prettiest woman in this room?" said a young Chinese man to a Western visitor. "Well, I don't really know, who would you say?" "Just wait," the young man said, and returned with a sweet-faced woman in her late 20s dressed in tight-fitting slacks and blouse. Her name could be translated "Golden Thunder."

Golden Thunder was amiable. She wanted to talk about Western fashion. "The clothes in China are no good, too baggy," she said.

**'There is no prostitution in
China. However, we do
have some women who
make love for money.'**

fingering the drab olive trousers of a People's Liberation Army soldier sitting near her, apparently drunk.

When a shabbily dressed, burly young man suggested that he and I meet at 8 p.m. the next evening for a special kind of appointment, another Chinese led me away and advised against it. He said: "That fellow has no job, he's in here drinking all the time. I know he arranges for young women to sell themselves. I've even heard him speak in favor of the Republic of China. We have many good people in China, you should not waste your time on him."

Prices

Young men will suggest a price for the favors of a young woman, although sometimes it is a barter arrangement for goods like cigarettes. It is an amateurish, freelance operation. "They almost make it seem as if it's offered out of international friendship," said a Chinese-speaking Westerner. And there is an old-fashioned, 1950s kind of difficulty in finding a private place in this teeming city. "You have to get a car," a visitor was told.

The government is mindful but not too bothered by the situation, but you must watch your language. When a foreign diplomat asked his opposite number in the Chinese Foreign Ministry about prostitution, the Chinese official said: "There is no prostitution in China. However, we do have some women who make love for money."

In Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province, a Western traveler who had been to China before was shocked to find beggars stopping him several times in the streets. "People said they had come in from the countryside, some were in political trouble I suppose. It wasn't made clear," he said.

At one point, several beggars, impressed by the comparatively infrequent sight of several foreigners dining in a local restaurant, boldly entered the establishment and put out their hands. "They seem to have a pecking order established," a tourist said. "The younger beggars would let the older beggars go first."

Opening the Way to Mass Tourism

By Hu Guo

PEKING (IHT) — The first thing to understand about tourism in China is that as an industry, it is less than three years old. The number of foreign visitors in the country last year — about half a million — equaled the figure for the previous 30 years.

This is a drop in the bucket compared to the 250 million world total for tourists, but it is quite a step for China, which has only just got around to deciding that the economic and political benefits of mass tourism outweigh the social disturbances it may bring in its wake.

Because of the freshness of their industry, the problems facing Chinese tourism authorities — who work through a newly activated subministerial body, the general administration for travel and tourism (GATT) — are unique.

While other countries are scrambling for an increased share of those 250 million international travelers, and the \$50 billion they are estimated to spend annually, China's unenviable task is to regulate the flow of tourists while constructing an adequate infrastructure.

Needs

There are not enough hotels, not enough competent guides, and not enough up-to-date tourist buses to cater to the millions who wish to take advantage of China's opening door.

The managers of China's fledgling tourism industry are well aware that the new breed of well-heeled package tourists now jaunting around the 100 or so areas open to them, is very different from the groups of earnest scholars and professional people who used to come to China primarily to increase their knowledge of the country and its social system.

The new visitors are used to hot baths and cold drinks, to efficient plumbing and air conditioning, to smooth transport and round-the-clock service. They are not always prepared to make allowances for the deficiencies of an infant industry in a developing country.

Top Priority

Most of the 680,000 tourists to China in the first eight months of this year have gone home happy with their experience — after all, the country abounds in ravishing natural scenery and historic monu-

ments, the residents are exceptionally friendly and China is still a very "different society" — but some sharp criticism is being heard in travel trade circles.

The criticism has been echoing back into China. At a national conference on tourism last month, delegates were told in no uncertain fashion that the creation of more and better facilities was a top national priority. Hotels were the most serious need.

At the moment, the two national travel agencies — China Travel Service, which deals with overseas Chinese, and China International Travel Service for foreigners — find the lack of rooms an embarrassing problem. Itineraries have to be shuffled and passengers are often left sitting at airports, while rooms are rustled up.

The main bottleneck is Peking. About 90 percent of all visitors pass through it, wishing to see the Forbidden City, the Great Wall and the Ming tombs. At last month's tourism conference, plans were unveiled to create several thousand new rooms in the capital.

These new rooms are in accordance with the GATT's master plan, which is designed to be fulfilled in 1985, when it is hoped that there will be facilities for 3.5 million tourists annually.

Under the plan, lodgings will come from three sources. The most direct is simply funds allocated to tourism from the national budget. Another source is joint-venture projects. About 15 are already at the detailed negotiations stage, and will probably involve a percentage of management franchise agreements.

Join the Queue

Lastly, and most important, there is what the Chinese call "digging up potential." This comes down to converting existing accommodation for tourist use — principally the hundreds of government guest houses throughout the country which are currently used for domestic conferences.

Along with the building of hotels, courses are to be designed for tourist guides, and training centers, such as the recent ones in Shanghai and Nanjing, set up for hotel staff.

Until all this comes into effect, however, prospective visitors must join the queue. Individual tourism is still virtually non-existent, so the first thing an interested traveler must do is find out which local trav-

el agencies have arrangements with the GATT, and decide which of their package tours to choose.

Prices are based on a series of standardized rates, which depend on the size of the group and type of visitor — be it businessman, tourist, or cruise-ship passenger. The average cost is around \$50 per day. To this must be added the cost of the charter flight, travel within China and the agent's profit margin.

The next question is how to make the most of a one-to-three-week tour. Most available packages include Peking and up to half a dozen other major cities and places of interest.

Shanghai, one of the world's most populous cities with more than 10 million inhabitants, is the antithesis of Peking — a modern, if somewhat gone-to-seed metropolis, throbbing with life and vitality. The pace is fast, and the outlook is much more cosmopolitan than the insular capital.

It is the best place in China to shop, and though there are not many obvious tourist attractions, simply to stroll along Nanjing road and soak up the teeming urban atmosphere is an experience worth the visit.

Less than an hour's flight away is Nanjing, the pre-1949 capital, where a double-decker bridge spans the Yangtze River. Tourists can see the Purple Mountain, dense with pines and cypresses, where the mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen stands.

Canton, in the subtropical south, and site of the biannual fair for foreign businessmen, also boasts a famous mountain. Called White Cloud, its peaks commands an extraordinary view of the Pearl River estuary.

To the west of Canton is Kunming. This is in the province of Yunnan, which shares a border with Burma, Vietnam and Laos. Kunming has the best year-round weather in China. There are ancient temples on the rocky banks of Lake Dian, and a magnificent "petrified" forest, where some of the rocks rise 100 feet into the air.

Haunting Shapes

Somewhat closer to Canton is Guilin, where perhaps the most spectacular scenery in China is to be found — a haunting sight of shapes formed by the miles of barren hills that run alongside the Li River.

Coming north again to the coast of the country, is the city of Xiamen. The city has a history going back almost 8,000 years, and is chockablock with relics of this civilization. It was the seat of the Qin dynasty which unified China 2,200 years ago.

In the east is Suzhou, which dozens of superb courtyards in the 15th century, when the art of Chinese gardening came to its highest point.

The more exotic destination, Muslim Xinjiang, on the edge of Pakistan and the Soviet Union, is Inner Mongolia are slowly opening up. It is hoped to make Tibet accessible to tourists in the next few years.

The country's air sole carrier, CAAC, has a domestic network of 165 routes. Air travel is somewhat spartan by the standards of the foreign airlines, but the opposite is the case for China's trains, where the first-class sections are as luxurious as any in the world.

The food a traveler will encounter needs no introduction. The major cities there are replete with restaurants serving Peking, Cantonese, Sichuan, Jiangsu, Hunan, Shandong and Mongolian dishes.

Chopsticks

Western-style breakfasts are normal in hotels, but the rest of the day's menu will probably be Chinese. The art of eating with the sticks is one that most tourists are mastering.

Service can be erratic, mainly due to communication problems, but big plus is the absence of any expectation to tip — indeed, attempts do so will be politely rebuffed. All major stores and hotels have foreign exchange counters, and familiar consumer goods such as liquor and cigarettes — even Coca-Cola and English magazines — are available for hard currency.

Evenings and early in China, most restaurants stop serving by 9 p.m. This is just as well, in view of the early hour at which the program of sightseeing usually begins.

There are no bars or nightclubs but there are plenty of theaters which show traditional opera, modern drama, movies, acrobatic and acrobatic performances, and sporting events.

China is not cheap, and it is a easy — but when it is, how many travelers will want to come?

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Anti-Feminist Backlash Persists in Professions, Government

By Stewart Sands

BEIJING (IHT) — Feminists who idealize the role of women in China might take note of a trend carried recently by the Chinese news press. It quoted Peking education authorities, saying why some candidates who had passed marks in university entrance examinations had not been granted university places. One of the reasons cited was that "for specialties as geology, mining and navigation, men were favored over women."

The report did not say exactly what China was doing against women geologists, mining engineers and navigators. But it was blunt enough to put a dent in the glossy propaganda about equality for women in "New China."

Of course, women are far better treated than in the old, pre-1949 society. The occasional sight of old ladies with bound feet hobbling across a city street serves as a reminder of how far Chinese women have come. But they have not achieved equality with men in China than women in other countries, and in some areas, they have fared less.

Much of the criticism that poured out against the widow, Ching Ching, after she was named as one of the leading extremists in 1976, was venomously sexist. She was reviled for her ornate wigs and perfumes, even her Japanese teeth.

One repeated accusation was that she wanted to

make herself an empress and that she boasted women would come to power in China one day, as if this was in some way far more basic and reprehensible than her husband's successful attempt to establish himself as the emperor of continuous revolution. The prospects for women coming to power in China seem decidedly less bright since Ching Ching's fall.

Women suffered an anti-feminist backlash in the appointment of a new Communist Party Central Committee at the party congress that followed Mao's death and the subsequent arrest of his widow. Of 201 members named to the Central Committee in 1977, only 14 were women, compared with 21 out of 195 "elected" in 1973.

The party's politburo has only one woman among nearly 30 full members. She is Teng Ying-Chao, the widow of Premier Chou En-lai, who would certainly have been far less likely to achieve Politburo rank had it not been for her illustrious late husband. Four out of 21 vice chairmen of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, are women. There is one woman among 18 deputy premiers of the state council and only two among the council's 47 ministers.

Younger women seem slightly more prominent among the youthful dissidents who have set up unofficial publishing groups in Peking, but even here most leaders are men. One notable woman in the dissident community is Fa

Yueh-hua, a 32-year-old factory worker, who took the lead in organizing a demonstration by peasants in the capital in January. She was quickly arrested and is still in prison.

Little girls are cosseted and petted and Chinese girls in their teens and twenties are starting to put away their dungarees and dress themselves up again.

An issue that particularly affects women in China is birth control. Both sexes have to wait until their mid-twenties to marry and there is a strict, across-the-board ban on premarital sex. An unmarried girl who does become pregnant is pressured into having an abortion. Young people caught having premarital sex will be severely criticized for a "bad attitude" and may even be sent to reform school if they repeat the "offense."

Penalty

Women in some factory workshop "units" or neighborhood "street committees" get together to set a limit on the number of children they should have in a year and to decide which women should be allowed to have them.

Decisions as to who may or may not have the next child can be influenced by assessments of a woman's political consciousness and devotion to Communism.

Birth control is supervised at the neighborhood clinic level. Women who get pregnant out

of turn or have too many children are also liable to criticism and, more recently, economic penalties.

Chinese newspapers reported the case of a local official in Kweichow province whose wife refused to abort her third child. Both the man and his wife suffered a 5-percent cut in wages and had to write self-criticisms. Many areas are offering cash bonuses and privileged access to accommodation and good schools to promote a campaign with the slogan, "One couple, one child."

In areas where peasants still favor male children, special pension privileges are offered to couples who have a daughter as their first child, the idea being to stop them from having children until they get a boy to support them when they grow old.

Shanghai recently announced that starting in March, all couples giving birth to a third child and couples who already have many children and then give birth to more will have to pay 10 percent of their wages as a penalty until their new child reaches the age of 16.

The pill, the sheath and the intrauterine device remain the most common forms of contraception in China, but sterilization is also practiced for men and women, and Chinese doctors claim promising results from tests with a male contraceptive pill based on cottonseed oil. A safe, reliable male pill may yet turn out to be China's greatest contribution to the equality of women.



National Campaign to Wipe Out Remnants of Extreme Leftist Policies

By Lionel Maclean

BEIJING (IHT) — The Chinese political scene on the verge of the 1980's is dominated by the nationwide campaign to wipe out remnants of the extreme-left policies of the past years and concentrate attention on the vital task of economic and technological modernization.

The driving force behind this extraordinary change in official priorities is the Communist Party deputy premier, Hu Yaobang, and his deputy, Zhao Ziyang, the man whose two terms of political disgrace — from 1973 and again to 1976 — have placed him of the need to keep the political extremists in check.

The dominant theme of this campaign — which has been growing since 1977 — is the importance of persuading the party's huge core of administrators that there is to be no return to the extreme-leftism of the past, and therefore they need harbor no illusions about their fate to some new political reversal later date.

On All Fronts

The anxieties of the middle-levels, the backbone of the political economic system, are easily understood in the light of the many changes which Chinese domestic policy has taken over the three decades — mainly in accordance with the balance of power at the top of the Communist Party. Mr. Deng's policy — in which the chairman, Hua Guofeng, eventually acquiesces — is to move on fronts simultaneously. While

working to raise the morale of peasants and industrial workers through pay rises, he has also masterminded a gradual reshuffle of the party's main governing body, the Politburo. Senior leaders who dominated the last Politburo in Mao's lifetime have seen their influence progressively eroded since the party's 11th Congress in 1977.

Of particular importance was the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee, which met last December and gave its sanction to the appointment of four new members — with the recent addition of a further two — who are known for their pragmatic, anti-leftist views, and who effectively diluted whatever influence the "remnant leftists" still wielded.

Recent lineups of dignitaries to

Peking suggest that the membership of about half a dozen men in the Politburo is likely to be terminated at the next party congress or plenum. Chief among them is Wang Dongxing, Mao's former security chief for inner party affairs and still nominally a deputy chairman. It is no secret in China that Mr. Wang is the target of the many recent attacks made in the media on those who propounded the political line of "whatever Mao said must be correct."

Others, such as Ji Denggou, Wu De, Chen Yonggui and Ni Zhiwu, are thought to have resisted Mr. Deng's drive to eradicate all traces of the ultra-leftist thinking which used to dominate Chinese policymaking. The veteran economic administrator, Chen Yun, and the new party secretary-general, Hu Yaobang, have been given huge responsibilities to the campaign to swing the country off its leftist course, and encourage social and economic progress through a series of striking liberalization measures.

Rural Life

Mr. Deng's policies are based on the principle of enlightened self-interest. In industry, he has encouraged factory managers to pay their workers bonuses for good performance — something which was officially outlawed during Mao's lifetime, in the interests of egalitarianism. The main problem encountered so far is timidity on the part of managers, who apparently fear unrest in their factories if they do not simply distribute the bonus funds

evenly to all the workers, regardless of productivity and performance.

As for China's 800 million peasants, Mr. Deng's plan is to awaken their natural entrepreneurial spirit by freeing rural and urban markets for the sale of vegetables, fruit, handicrafts and other sideline produce which under Mao were supposed to be rigidly subordinated to the need to grow as much grain as possible, even when it was an unprofitable crop.

New Policy

In education, the new policy is to lay maximum emphasis on intelligence and academic standards, when admitting students to institutions of higher learning — quite a

change from the Maoist idea of throwing the universities open to "workers, peasants and soldiers." Results are what Mr. Deng and his supporters are aiming at above all — and the previous system of minimal technical training, with maximum political education, is no longer seen as beneficial.

Important Move

Another highly important move by the post-Mao leadership has been the rehabilitation — sometimes posthumous — of close on 1 million officials and intellectuals who were denounced as "revisionists" in the Cultural Revolution from 1966 on, and demoted to menial jobs, exiled to remote rural

areas, or imprisoned — even executed. Not a few former activists have been vindicated and cleared of charges made as long ago as 1957 in the "anti-rightist" campaign.

The Chinese media have gone all out to persuade the public that "leftism" is actually more dangerous than "rightism." But the return of aging administrators and professors to their original jobs, or something equivalent, after 12 or 13 years in disgrace, is raising new frictions between them and the generation of cadres who were able more or less to weather the storms of the Cultural Revolution and learn the rules of leftist factional power-play. The clash of viewpoints has been particularly strong in the universities.

Another important aspect of the

anti-leftist movement has been to improve greatly China's contacts with the outside world, which the former "radical" faction tried to restrict in the interests of forming a new type of Chinese socialist. The present leadership is actively seeking help and advice from foreign countries, not only in matters of industrial technology, but even in such a sensitive sphere as law.

Legal Code

The legal code — incomplete for the first 30 years of Communist rule in China — has now been completed and published, while 10s of thousands of lawyers and police are being trained to respect it as the last word on any criminal or civil case.

This must inevitably reduce the instances of arbitrary punishment and imprisonment without trial which have been commonplace in the past.

The new policies so enthusiastically being put into effect in China will mostly command sympathy and goodwill in the Western world, and with a little luck will put an end for ever to the once-popular image of the Chinese as inscrutable and violent fanatics.

Equally important is the fact that the new-found frankness of the official press is disclosing to the nation and the world the tremendous damage done to the economy and social order of China by extreme-left policies, and the determination of this leadership not to let the tragedy recur.



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Unsentimental Practitioners of Power Politics

(Continued from Page 75)
 now insists that normalization negotiations be held in the Kremlin, while the Chinese insist that the talks be held jointly in Moscow and Peking.

But the Japanese are constitutionally unable to be a major factor in the world military balance and unable to supply China with the arms it needs to modernize its

forces. Similarly, Americans are not going to achieve detente with China, if it means ending detente with the Soviet Union.

So this is where Europe again comes into the Chinese realpolitik. European industry can supply the more advanced weapons China needs in order to make greater impact on Asian and global power realities. The need for such weapons

was further underlined by the modest showing of the Chinese Army against the Vietnamese in February.

Yet again, there is historical irony. Once, China conspicuously failed to develop relations with European powers when European weapons were actually threatening China. Now China places considerable stress on improving relations

with Europe in order to secure European weapons for itself, among other things. If Mr. Hua's trip secures increased momentum toward, say, an Anglo-Chinese accord on Peking's purchase of Harrier fighters, then it will have more than justified itself in Chinese eyes.

In a broader economic perspective, the distance between China and Europe has not narrowed just because of technological developments. Come back to those Chinese gathered around their TV sets watching Mr. Hua's progress through Europe. As with Mr. Deng's visit to the United States, so with this one, the image on the screen will be ending China's isolation from the outside world, but they will also be reminding the Chinese how far they have to go along the road to modernization and development.

For nearly 30 years, Communist China has continued, like the regimes that preceded it, to resent and reject foreigners who make profits from Chinese weakness. What is new about the present regime is that it is implicitly asking Europe to make capitalist profits from that very economic backwardness — in cooperation with China.

From Mao's ill-conceived great leap forward in 1959 to the Cultural Revolution in the 60s and its aftermath in the 70s, the Chinese effectively pursued the mirage of political equality but achieved increased economic backwardness.

What makes many of today's ambitious plans seem unrealistic to outside observers is the accumulated legacy of the recent past. The education system that must supply the technicians and the modernizers has not recovered from the devastations of a decade. Weary workers, tired of political exhortations, are no longer the eager-beaver "blue ants" of the post-revolutionary years. Above all, the constant shifts and lurches of the "correct political line" have left Communist Party cadres and middle-ranking bureaucratic officials leery of making the firm decisions and creating the drive required by faster economic growth rates.

Their experience has been that the correct line of today is the heresy of tomorrow, and vice versa. This has created a psychological atmosphere at variance with the dynamism of development and the targets at which Peking is taking aim.

The weakness is such that were China a smaller non-Communist

developing country, it would probably evoke the shrugs of hopelessness that often characterize European and American responses to the problems of, say, India.

But for the Chinese, the Middle Kingdom complex works in reverse. The myth of the Chinese billion-strong market lives on, causing quickened pulse rates in businessmen all over the world. As the Japanese signed on the dotted line of the peace treaty last year, tantalizingly huge amounts of Chinese-Japanese trade deals were talked about, and tentatively agreed upon, with the active encouragement of Peking.

The Chinese were only too aware of the competitive streak in the U.S.-Japanese alliance. Undoubtedly, one reason for President Carter's hurried conclusion of a normalization agreement was the corporate pressure from those who were reading the huge figures provisionally written on the Chinese-Japanese trade wall. With the right political deals safely concluded from the Chinese viewpoint, the size of the economic bubble abruptly shrank.

But if realism has returned to Chinese planning, that is not the same as saying that shrewdness has returned to all Western boardrooms. Deals with China are still proudly hailed, though they often do not involve anything more dramatic than Western consumer goods being made available, not to the huge Chinese market, but to the increasing number of foreign tourists who are encouraged to swell China's limited foreign exchange reserves by paying inflated prices for inadequate services.

Inflated Prices

Chinese efforts to modernize should not be treated with disdain. But just as China looks for signs of Western weakness, so European governments, with an equally cold eye, should regard China with neither euphoria nor superiority.

Come back one last time to those Chinese viewers watching prosperous and imposing European cities on their screens for the first time. For them, Mr. Hua's extensive and unprecedented tour is a symbol



of two new revolutions. On one hand, the Chinese government is encouraging and trying to respond to the revolution of rising expectations.

On the other, China is in the unusual position of involving itself in the outside world as never before. It

is in everyone's interest that both these revolutions be encouraged.

The ultimate success of Mr. Hua's visit requires another precedent: that China and Western Europe attain an unsentimental balance between their mutual strength and weaknesses.

From Peking to Shanghai's Bustle

By Errol G. Rampersad

SHANGHAI (IHT) — After seeing Tiananmen Square in Peking, many Western tourists head out to Shanghai, and then on to one of the most beautiful of all Chinese cities, Hangzhou, famous for its serene and impressive West Lake.

The bustle of Shanghai's 11 million population comes as a welcome contrast after the dignified and ancient sights of Peking. Only a small part of Shanghai's central section keeps the random and labyrinthine street pattern of earlier years.

Now a major industrial center, Shanghai's site was once occupied by a small fishing village. Its expansion as a port was slow, and the city only lost its agricultural focus in the 1850s, when it became the major Chinese base for Western commerce.

The experience of those years still fills a large place in Chinese school books. In the late 19th century, special areas of Shanghai were set aside for British, French and Americans. Within these areas, foreigners had special rights and privileges. Far too often, these were used in a manner that was insulting to city residents.

The Shanghai of today has a much more amicable relationship with its visitors. One of the most interesting attractions is the Shanghai Industrial Fair, which exhibits products of Shanghai industry varying from jade carvings to 32-ton trucks.

One of the most important factories exhibiting at the Fair is the "Radio Factory No. 7." With 1,800 workers, of whom 60 percent are women, the factory makes fourteen types of super high-speed integrated circuits, along with a large number of silicon high-voltage power transistors.

Another worthwhile place to stop off is the Great World Theater. Founded in the 1920s, it is Shanghai's leading theatrical center. Aside from standard offerings such as dances and revolutionary operas, it offers specialized entertainment forms that are typical of minority groups from throughout China. Theater in Shanghai is firmly based on a wide artistic tradition, as there are also four film studios, 11 art schools, and 30 professional troupes.

Along with this modern focus,

there are still nicely preserved historical spots. In the old city, for example, is an outstanding example of late Ming garden architecture, the 16th century Yu-Yuan Garden. Nearby is the former Temple of Confucius, and the tomb to the 20th century writer, Lu Hsun.

Direct Rail

From Shanghai there are direct rail connections to Hangzhou, a city of one million, which began to thrive at about the time Europe was sunk in the gloomiest years of the Dark Ages. The city now has quite a lot of heavy industry, but its main claim to fame remains its scenic attractions.

These did not come without work. Early in this century, the area that is now the famous West Lake was almost completely silted up and surrounded by bleak hills. In the 1950s, the lake was dredged, which helped moderate nearby temperatures, and over 30 million trees were planted on the surrounding hills.

Most importantly, the traditional gardens there have been refurbished. Perhaps the finest sight associated with the lake is the man-

made island known as "Three Pools Reflecting the Moon." The island was built under the order of the magistrate around the year 110. The magistrate later acquired a reputation as a major poet.

Three stone towers, each about six feet high, were put up around the island. Each tower is hollow and has several holes in it. On moon nights, candles are burnt inside the towers, and the holes are sealed with tissue paper. The reflection of the candle-light is like that of the moon's reflecting on the water.

Elsewhere on the "Three Pools" island is a pond, dotted with landscaped rock gardens and intersected by winding bridges. Inside the pond are silver and red carp, and around it, elaborate Chinese gardens. These include flower pavilions, magnolia trees, and cypress myrtle.

Another traditional garden can be found at the Jade Spring, a natural spring which is set in the Hangzhou Botanical Gardens. The spring adjoins a fifth century Buddhist temple, and is embellished with flowers, trees and carp ponds.

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Translated from an article in
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The maturity is just under five years. Bayerische Vereinsbank's loan to the People's Republic of China is a straight finance credit which the Chinese

guarantee will be used to purchase German goods, underlined Peter Reimpell, Member of BV's Board of Management. A number of German firms have already contacted the bank to inquire what the prospects are of this facility being available to finance their export business with China.

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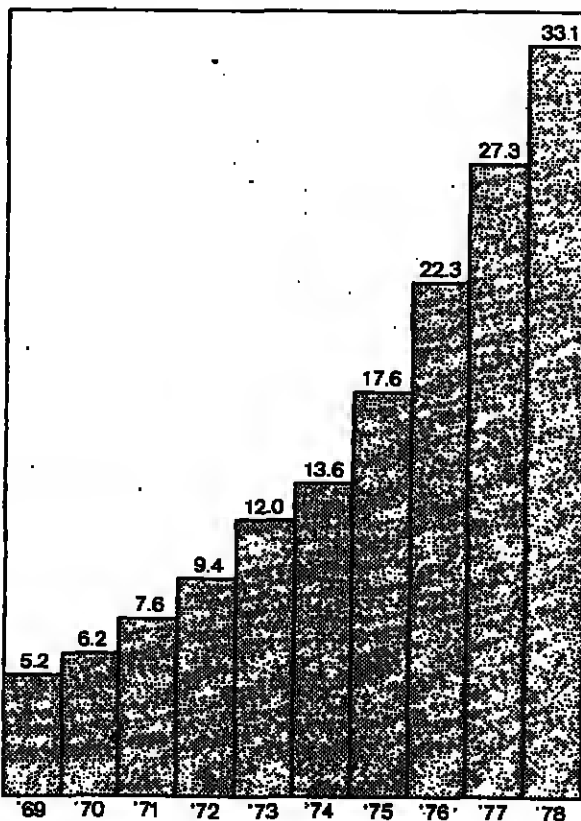
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Hua, Family Man Who Shuns Publicity

By Errol G. Rampersad

PEKING (IHT) — Any journalist trying to piece together a profile of Hua Guofeng, the leader of the world's most populous nation, faces a problem — the Chinese premier does not like publicity.

As he told British correspondent Felix Greene at a recent press conference, "I am not keen on publicizing my personal life because this will create inconveniences for my family, particularly my children, in their work and public activity."

Mr. Hua is even reluctant to reveal what in the West might be regarded as vote-catching material — the information, for example, that his wife used to bicycle to the office every day.

His modesty stems from two sources: a determination, as a matter of public policy, not to create a personality cult around himself and a genuine distaste for anything that smacks of self-satisfaction.

This intensely private person holds more power than any Chinese leader except Mao since the People's Republic was founded 30 years ago. He is chairman of the

Communist Party and premier of the State Council.

The lengths to which he will go to avoid "making a fuss" are well-illustrated by an incident that occurred some five years ago, when he was already a member of the party's decision-making political bureau.

His teen-aged daughter, Xiao Li, had just graduated from Peking's No. 166 middle school and a parents' meeting had been called to discuss the children's future.

It was not until a group of worried bodyguards burst into the hall that anyone present realized that the burly figure in the back row was Xiao Li's father, Hua Guofeng. He had come alone on foot and was sitting quietly waiting for the meeting to begin.

His contribution to the discussion on what the children should do now that their schooling was over was to suggest that his daughter do a stint with the peasants in the countryside for a while.

How is it possible for a man of such apparently unassuming personality to have risen to supreme office at the relatively young age of

58 (the average age of the Politbureau members is 69)?

The consensus seems to be that in a country where achievement counts more than charisma and where political careers are less influenced by media image-making than in the West, it is the sheer quality of Mr. Hua's work and the unflappability of his character that have put him where he is.

Marshal Ye Jianying, a vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, described Mr. Hua thus: "He has had long experience in leadership at local and national levels. He is in close touch with the people, prudent and steady, wise and resolute, and good at destroying the old and establishing the new."

In the midst of the Gang of Four's struggle for power, which was already beginning to seethe around the seemingly irreplaceable figure of Mao in the last months of his life, it was the late chairman himself who is alleged to have said to Mr. Hua: "With you in charge, I am at ease."

And the record of his first three years at the helm of a country that was on the brink of bankruptcy and chaos when he took over belies any doubts about his political stature — even though he would be the first to share the credit for the remarkable strides made by China since the downfall of the Gang of Four.

Little is known about Mr. Hua's early life, except that he was born in Jiaocheng County, Shanxi Province, north China in 1921, and was brought up by his mother after the death of his father when Hua was six.

He became involved in politics at the age of 17, when he joined the Communist-led guerrillas in their resistance against the Japanese in the Luliang mountain area of Shanxi.

For 10 years, he fought against the Japanese, then the Kuomintang. By 1948, he was highly enough regarded to have been made Communist Party secretary of first Jiaocheng and then Yangqu County in Shanxi as the province was gradually won from Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Mr. Hua then joined a south-bound work team that followed the People's Liberation Army into liberated Hunan, where he became the first party secretary of Xiangyang County.

Promotion

There followed 30 years of solid party work in Hunan, where he rose from party secretary of Xiangyang prefecture to become first party secretary of the provincial party committee and subsequently a member of the central committee.

During this period he specialized

at one time or another in the fields of industry, agriculture, propaganda, education and culture, and united front work, gaining steady but rapid promotion through the party ranks.

That he was able to weather these turbulent years, from the campaign for collectivization to the cultural revolution, provides a key to his emergence as a major political figure.

Four Traits

Four main traits can be discerned in Mr. Hua's Hunan career: a consistent shunning of the media limelight; a predilection for on-the-spot investigation typified by his personal supervision of the Shuangshan irrigation project, the largest in China, which involved holding more than 130 site meetings, collecting first-hand data from hundreds of local inhabitants and even lending a hand with the manual labor; a keen desire to gain all-around knowledge and experience of all aspects of government work instead of becoming typical as a "specialist"; and a matter-of-fact approach to potentially divisive problems, eschewing extremism while seeking practical solutions to ostensibly ideological questions — an approach now officially lauded as "seeking truth from facts."

Two Key Avenues of Trade With China

By Errol G. Rampersad

HONG KONG (IHT) — Two of the key avenues through which trade is pursued with China are the long-established firms of Hutchison Whampoa, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Their role has become increasingly important recently, as Hong Kong has tightened its relations with China. In 1978, China earned \$2.2 billion from exports to Hong Kong, mostly from perishable goods and clothes. Use by China of Hong Kong aircraft and ship repair facilities increased, and air and bovine services between Hong Kong and Canton were started.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which reported 1978 profits of HK\$727 million, has long played an important role in this "China Connection." The

corporation was founded in 1864 by representatives of the foreign mercantile community in Hong Kong. For many years its principal business remained trade with China and development within the country.

It provided services both to the overseas companies trading there, and to the Chinese government, by raising loans for railway development and other industrial projects.

Today, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation still retains its Shanghai office, which is managed by a British staff member with a local assistant manager. Although it is permitted to transact only foreign business, it was one of the first banks to be selected as a "designated" bank by the Chinese government.

With five branches in the United States, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Corporation is particularly use-

ful to American businessmen seeking to trade in Chinese products because of its expertise and ability to issue documentary letters of credit. By setting up branches or agencies in Hong Kong, American traders can enjoy the benefits of bank finance for purchases of Chinese goods which would otherwise tie up large capital sums while the goods were being shipped.

The other large Hong Kong group, Hutchison Whampoa, has successfully come through a difficult financial experience. Serious liquidity problems in the mid-1970s led to the appointment of a young director, William Wylie, who set about reorganizing the group with a vengeance. His work was successful, and dividends per ordinary share in 1978 jumped 100 percent over their 1976 level.

Prominence

Besides being the only Americans in this corner of China, the three teachers are the only permanent resident foreigners at all in the city. Two East German radio astronomers are here briefly, advising the Chinese on a project, and a University of Chicago graduate student, James Lee, is finishing research on his doctoral dissertation. But they will be gone in a few months.

Los Angeles Times



Hua Guofeng greets West German industrialist, Otto von Amerongen, in Bonn.

3 American Teachers Who Hope to 'Blend In'

(Continued from Page 75)

ing hotel. Despite their occasional complaints about the universal overprotectiveness, Mrs. Booz herself goes out to make us feel comfortable and welcome."

The university, for example, is building a small house for the Boozes, complete with a flush toilet, the first on the campus. Mr. Thorpe said that the dormitory room into which he will eventually move also has a flush toilet. Patrick Booz told me, "but ours has a seat!"

Mr. Booz appears to be eager for American expertise, for the Boozes and Thorpe were offered teaching contracts by the government less than a week after the Dec. 15 announcement of a resumption in Sino-American relations. China immediately, but they did not arrive until early February. With 30 other American educators now scattered throughout the mainland, that wave of "American experts" is expected to be the first of many.

Of the three, Mr. Thorpe had had

the closest prior contact with China. A student of Chinese language and coordinator of a Texas program to develop high school courses on China, he had also led a tour of the mainland for the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association.

Patrick Booz, known as Paddy, early this year received a bachelor's degree in Asian studies from the University of Wisconsin, after taking a year's leave to work on the resettlement of Vietnamese at an Indiantown Gap, Pa., refugee camp. Fairly fluent in Chinese, he had urged his mother to apply with him for teaching posts on the mainland.

Mrs. Booz, a widow, knows little Chinese but is an old hand at foreign adventures. She had spent much of her adult life traveling with her husband, Paul, an economist, until he died of a heart attack in Indonesia in 1971. Each of their five children was born in a different country, from Switzerland to Bangladesh.

The teaching offer from China required "a big family powwow," Mrs. Booz said, because she knew she could not support her two

youngest children on a Chinese-style salary. The two — a son at Brown University, a daughter at Trinity College — turned out to be "absolutely great about this," Mrs. Booz said. "They urged us to take it and said they'd manage somehow. My son is taking complete responsibility for his tuition, and if he can't earn enough on his own, he may just have to leave school for a while."

Their Chinese hosts were very solicitous about their financial needs, the teacher said. "One top official took us on an outing and asked me a lot of very serious questions about how much I have been earning in the States and how much money my children would need," Mrs. Booz recalled.

Salaries

After that session, the university decided to pay her 500 yuan (about \$318) a month, three times the salary of most Chinese professors and 10 times the earnings of an average factory worker. Her son makes about \$268 and Thorpe \$293. Chi-

nese currency laws usually forbid transferring funds overseas, but the Americans are allowed to convert half of their salaries to foreign currency to send home.

Their two-year contracts are renewable. The faculty member assigned to watch over them ("our keeper," they affectionately call him) has already begun to make jokes about the possibility of Paddy's marrying a Chinese girl and settling in Kunming.

"Paddy says all the girls are so cute that he wouldn't know which one to choose," his mother said.

Kunming was briefly, during the war, a cosmopolitan place. Dozens of universities retreated here from eastern and northern China, one step ahead of the advancing Japanese armies. The relocated faculties organized themselves into National Southwest University and, protected by a local warlord, operated independently of the Nationalist wartime government in Chungking (Chongqing). The Nationalist regime of the late Gen. Chiang Kai-

shek eventually took a dim view of this maverick behavior. The place where Chiang's security men murdered two Kunming scholars is prominently marked here.

History has passed Kunming by, and although it is a city of 1.5 million blessed by the best climate in all of China, it still resembles an overgrown market town. Foreigners rarely come this way, and the resident American teachers are celebrities. "People almost fall off their bikes when they see us riding along," Mrs. Booz said.

Prominence

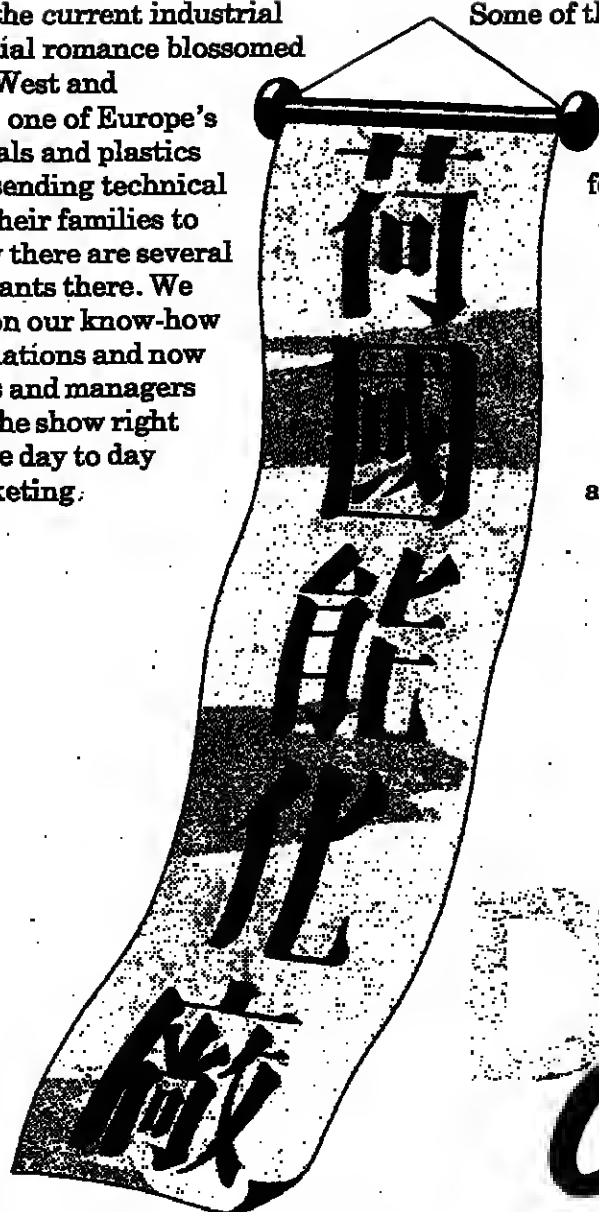
Besides being the only Americans in this corner of China, the three teachers are the only permanent resident foreigners at all in the city. Two East German radio astronomers are here briefly, advising the Chinese on a project, and a University of Chicago graduate student, James Lee, is finishing research on his doctoral dissertation. But they will be gone in a few months.

Los Angeles Times

Chinese take away

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Carving

Some Ships Still Need Figureheads

By M. A. Stack
WOOTTON, Isle of Wight (IHT)—Up a small inlet on the northern shores of the Isle of Wight, off Britain's Channel coast, Jack Whitehead and Norman Gaches are working at one of the world's oldest crafts—woodcarving. Their carvings don't stand quietly in some stately home or government office. Many of them have gales, blizzards and blistering sun.

Whitehead and Gaches carve and restore ship's figureheads.

Figureheads go back far into history. Early Greek and Roman sailors put a symbolic helmet or shield at the prow of their ships in the hope that the gods would protect them. Later Roman ships demonstrated the arrogance of empire builders and carried a figurehead of a centurion as a sign of strength. The Phoenicians used the heads of horses to symbolize vision and speed.

Across the world other sailors put carvings at the head of their ships. Sometimes they carved symbols of some god or animal whose attributes would be useful. Because these early ships did not sail high in the water, their figureheads were built around the prow. The result was of fierce-looking monsters. Figureheads also served the sailors' belief that a ship was a being that needed eyes to find its way across the sea.

As the design of ships improved and forecastles were introduced, the streamlined figurehead we know today emerged, but it was very vulnerable to battle and expensive to replace.

Although most of the figureheads remaining today show voluptuous women with flowing hair, female figures only became popular during the 18th century. Before that ships were given strong names—the Lion, Eagle, etc.—and the figurehead depicted the name.

At one time ships of the British Navy were given names of states-

men or characters from classical mythology, sufficient to excite any carver's imagination. But bureaucracy intervened. The Admiralty restricted the amount of money that could be spent on such fripperies as figureheads. So although an expert drawing master in Portsmouth instructed apprentices in the art, most of his designs were vetoed as too expensive.

Today owners of old sailing ships are keen to abide by tradition and many sailing men like having a ship's figurehead where they can see and enjoy it—on land. So Whitehead and Gaches are busy. With chisels, knives and scrapers they produce figureheads to grace renovated ships and replicas around the world as well as for sailing craft of the latest design. Many of their carvings are a feature of museum and harbor towns. The replica of the Golden Hinde, commemorating Drake's landfall in 1579, at what later became San Francisco in 1579, carries several examples of their skill. It is currently in Japan for a role in a film.

Earlier this year at the Daily Express Boat Show, Gaches was doing a figurehead of Admiral Nelson, a copy of the original figurehead from a ship called the *Horatio*. Out of the cream-colored pine wood, he had carved a strong face with Nelson's aquiline features and a wavy mane of hair. By carving one eye completely closed and using a small hole to highlight the pupil of the other, he had given Nelson a shrewd, piercing gaze. The figure sloped to follow the line of a ship, looking for all the world as if it was straining to see the horizon.

Whitehead was restoring the figure of a woman about twice human size, flamboyantly dressed in pink. Her dark hair was piled up to an 18th-century style, decorated with a gold band. She had elegant earrings and much gold jewelry spread about her ample breasts. Asked whether he ever thought about the unknown artist who originally

carved her, Whitehead said: "Oh, I'm very much aware of him. It's strange—they never signed their work, or gave it any characteristic mark. They were probably just ships' carpenters who enjoyed doing something artistic for a change. What better thing to do than create an ideal woman?"

Striking and beautiful as they often are, the figureheads are never smiling. Whitehead pointed out one he felt was just about to smile. "But they wouldn't, would they," he said. "They were supposed to guide the ships across the seas. Sailors would want them to look as though they had their minds on the job now wouldn't they?"

There is no doubt Whitehead and Gaches have their minds on the job. Commissions come from far and wide. Recently Whitehead spent 3½ years in Hawaii working on the restoration of the 19th-century sailing ship *The Falls of Clyde* for the Bishop Museum in Honolulu. This ship was the only survivor of nine named after waterfalls in Scotland, belonging to the Falls Line. Using a photo of the original figurehead Whitehead began the task of making a replica at his yard in Wootton Bridge. He finished it in Honolulu.

Although figureheads are something of a luxury now, they did have a revival in the last century when the clipper ships were built. The clippers' graceful bows display figureheads to advantage and there was no danger of getting involved in a battle. As the 19th century progressed sail gave way to steam. Ships were constructed of iron or steel and gradually the figureheads disappeared from naval ships, replaced perhaps with a simple medallion or shield. The wheel had turned full circle.

Recently metal figureheads have come into fashion for some passenger ships, but for the wooden figurehead of old, the world still looks to craftsmen like Whitehead and Gaches.



Jack Whitehead, son Michael put final touches on figurehead.

Theater in Dublin

Leonard's 'A Life' Is Hit of Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DUBLIN, Oct. 23 (IHT)—Hugh Leonard's "A Life" is the hit of the 21st Dublin Theater Festival this year.

Leonard, the most prolific of practicing Irish dramatists, has written 20 plays, 15 of which have been first seen in Dublin festivals. His play, "Da," has had a long Broadway run and won four Tony awards and the New York Critics Circle prize this year, while his "Stephen D." adapted from Joyce, has been widely translated and acted. His autobiography, "Home Before Night," comes out next week and American publication will follow in the spring.

His new play—his 21st—was produced at the Abbey and is his earlier comedy "Summer." In "A Life," a witty, sharp-tongued old man, informed by his doctor that he has but a few months to live, looks back on his thwarted ambitions. His best friend has married his best girl and, on the rebound, he has wed a wallflower maiden who adores him.

Much of the play is related in flashbacks that reconstruct his promising young manhood and from his backward glance his self-contemplation resolves in acceptance and resignation. Cyril Cusack, an excellent actor, distills from the role a memorable characterization.

Philip O'Flynn as his treacherous schoolmate grown old but scarcely wiser and Dearbhla Molloy as the girl who never appreciated his qualities serve as fine foils, and Joe Dowling has directed it to advantage.

The exposition of a pair of friendly enemies, united by mutual contempt, is vaguely reminiscent of Marcel Achard's "Patate," but for all the Irish background, characters and turns of phrase the general impression is attuned to American tastes of the moment. Its theme of howling death and self-analysis and the making of grave discussions with light banter is in fashion on Broadway, where the play should have appeal. Leonard confesses that among the playwrights who have influenced him are Kaufman and Hart.

The festival's major international event was the visit of Princess Grace of Monaco, who appeared as guest artist at the Edmund Burke Hall of Trinity College in a recital, with John Westrook as her acting companion. The program, "Birds, Beasts and Flowers," is a selection reflecting the response of poets and writers to the world of nature. It included excerpts from Shakespeare, Blake, Shelley, Pope, Hardy, Walt Whitman, Robert Frost, Gerard Manley Hopkins, Humbert Wolfe.

Edward Lear and the King James Bible.

The princess abandoned boards and studio stages on marriage, a loss to the American theater and cinema, for from her Broadway debut as the daughter of Strindberg's ferocious tragedy "Father," she proved herself as a tress of striking talents and distinguished style. She was awarded Oscar for her performance in "Country Girl" and is remembered in "High Society" and "The Swan." It was while shooting Hitchcock's "To Catch a Thief" on the Riviera that she met Prince Rainier.

Princess Grace is an ideal instrument of the chosen poets. She is poised, presence, mature beauty in a captivating voice. The program sufficiently varied, mingling poise and humor, and consistent of its authors' combined affection and respect for the creatures of earth and air.

With commanding eloquence princess recited Blake's rage heaven at man's stupid abuse of animals and birds and D.H. Lawrence's lament at the dying of mountain lion. St. Francis is the patron saint here. There is twinkling mischief to her reading of Paul Glico's explanation of feline reverence; Lear's "Owl and the Pussycat" is done as a comic duet and "Pellucid Chorus" as an extended number. The evening was brief, perhaps too brief, another half-hour would be welcome, but it has theatrical finesse.

Jennifer Johnston, the daughter of the dramatist Denis Johnston and the actress Sheila Richards, is an accomplished novelist. In "The Angel," Not the Last (at the Peacock) she has written an intriguing first play. It pictures an actress, taken to the boat and living in squalor, and squabbling with the ghost of a husband who has deserted her. His acid reminders of her scanty earnings drive her to fury as she tries to remember to lend her memories, rosy hue.

The role, beautifully interpreted by May Cluskey, is one that old actresses everywhere will find irresistible. The mood of despair and isolation of Beckett, but it is Beckett's milieu, humanized and more fully dramatized. The play, self, one long act, is from any literary consideration the festival's high water mark.

Both Maeve Binchy's "The Hat Promised Land" (at the Peacock) and Desmond Forristal's "Capitulation" (at the Gate) are simple of muddled narration.

The first relates the tale of two convent-bred schoolteachers who on holiday in an Israeli kibbutz explores their adventures there for while and then shifts to a conflict that arises among the members of the commune, a theft throwing doubt on the solidarity of the group.

The second begins as a violent thriller, depicting a kidnapping young woman at the mercy of a sadist. It then interrupts its *Gras Guignol* suspense to enter into interminable religiosity. Genie McSorley's energetic performance as the comic villain is an asset.

Brian Lynch's "Crooked in the Car Seat" (at the Elbana) records the chat of boozing bohemians, occasionally with keen observation. Jim Sheridan's "The Ha-Penny Bridge" (at the Project), a festive success, is a modern Dublin pastiche of "The Beggars' Opera" with MacHeath arguing that the trades of burglary and prostitution must be protected from unlicensed intruders. The production is in off-Broadway avant-garde manner.

Among the imports have been Tom Stoppard's "Every Good Boy Deserves Favor," David Mamet's "American Buffalo," Margaret Rawlings in a one-woman show as the Empress Eugenie, two Joe Orton television plays—"The Erpingham Camp" and "Funeral Games," the British National Theatre's production of Simon Gray's "Close to Play" with Michael Redgrave, David Wood's "Gingerbread Man" the German mime artist Rolf Schaefer and the Penta Theater Company of the Netherlands in an evening of mime and dance, and the Royal Ballet of Flanders.

Translation

Common Tongue Costs EEC \$20 Million a Year

By Gary Yerkey

BRUSSELS (IHT)—The cost to Common Market taxpayers of unraveling Europe's modern Tower of Babel—the headquarters of the European Community here—now runs about \$20 million a year, and problems and costs will take a giant leap in the next few years as new countries and languages join the EEC.

"There is a critical shortage of good interpreters," said Rene van Hoof, who as head of the EEC's interpretation department runs the largest service of its kind in the world, overseeing a pool of nearly 400 full-time interpreters who, in soundproof booths, unscramble the ramblings of delegates from the community's nine nations in more than 9,000 meetings every year.

"To be a good interpreter," explained Mrs. van Hoof, who set up the department in 1958 with a dozen full-time interpreters, "requires exceptional talent and intelligence. It means having what the Germans refer to as *Einfühlungsvermögen*, or the ability to put oneself in another's shoes, to catch the essence of his message and not simply to repeat what he's saying in another

language. To know languages is, of course, necessary, but it's not enough."

To run the EEC's daily affairs takes an average of 450 interpreters—about 20 percent of them freelance. That is in addition to translators (about 520) who reword the written words of about 450,000 pages of EEC documents a year. At the offices of the United Nations in New York and Geneva, where five official languages are spoken, there are, respectively, only 103 and 85 full-time interpreters.

At the EEC, a computer schedules and keeps track of the interpreters as they move from meeting to meeting. The cost of untangling the linguistic mess now runs to nearly 600 million Belgian francs per year (about \$20 million), while the per-day cost of interpreting one meeting in which all six of the EEC's languages are spoken is roughly 100,000 Belgian francs.

About three-quarters of the EEC's growing corps of interpreters come from special schools (the largest are in Paris, Geneva, Heidelberg and Washington, D.C.). But Mrs. van Hoof emphasized that linguists are not necessarily preferred, and

that she is finding an increasing number of candidates among university graduates who have majored in other fields but who have an exceptional aptitude to languages. Prerequisites for the job are possession of a university degree, age under 30 and fluency in three of the EEC's six languages. A six-month training course in conference interpretation weeds out unacceptable candidates, and sharpens up "those of quality," as Mrs. van Hoof likes to call her charges. Net pay for EEC interpreters ranges from about \$2,000 to 90,000 Belgian francs a month, depending on experience and marital status.

Nuremberg Trial

Interpreters have been around for ages, but it was not until 1946, at the Nuremberg war trials, that the method of interpreting simultaneously (as opposed to consecutively, or after a speech has been completed) was employed for the first time. "It is still a young profession," Mrs. van Hoof said, "and all international organizations, in varying degrees, are experiencing a shortage of truly qualified interpreters." Membership of the Geneva-based Association Internationale

des Interpretes de Conference (founded in 1953) is only about 1,450, representing 53 countries on five continents. AIC members interpret in eight "principal" languages and about 23 others. About 250 are employed by about 65 international organizations; the rest are free-lance.

The role interpretation plays in the workings of the EEC has grown over the last 20 years (about 8,000 "Eurocrats" work at the commission alone). In 1959, the EEC held 2,801 meetings requiring 4,438 interpreting days; today, the numbers are 9,000 meetings and 80,000 interpreting days.

To January, 1981, Greece will formally enter the European Community, bringing the number of member nations to 10 and of languages to seven. Later, Portugal and Spain are expected to join.

"Something will have to be done," Mrs. van Hoof said the day before she left for Athens to interview 35 Greek candidates for interpreting positions.

"If we continue with the present system, the addition of three new languages will not only create the worst difficulties imaginable but could completely paralyze the functioning of the EEC," she said. She recalls similar growing pains when England, Denmark and Ireland joined the Community in 1973. Mrs. van Hoof, whose department is responsible for interpreting at the EEC Commission, Council, Economic and Social Committee and (in Luxembourg) the European Investment Bank, thinks the introduction of "an artificial language" such as Esperanto would be no solution to future needs: she calls it "utopian." Nor will machines be an answer. "They've been working on translation machines for a long time," she says, "and they're still nowhere, to say nothing of interpreting machines."

One "pragmatic" solution currently under consideration is to allow conference participants the right to speak in their native tongues but to interpret their speeches only in the two or three languages "most widely understood."

"That would keep costs down and quality up," Mrs. van Hoof said.

The least attractive solution would be to guarantee interpretation in nine languages—English, French, German, Danish, Portuguese, Spanish, Greek, Dutch and Italian. Such a situation would require as many as 31 interpreters at a single meeting.

Says Mrs. van Hoof: "In most cases, that would mean there were more interpreters than delegates."

On the Arts Agenda

MARSEILLE—The Marseilles Opera season, which has begun with a new production of Wagner's "La Traviata," conducted by Diego Masson and directed by the Frenchman, which runs through Oct. 27, will also include new productions of Wagner's "Die Gotterdammerung" (December), staged by Jacques Kappas and conducted by Masson, continuing the company's "Ring" cycle, and of Beethoven's "Egmont" (February).

HAMBURG—Performances are scheduled for Oct. 30 and Nov. 6 for Benjamin Britten's "The Turn of the Screw," which opened at the Hamburg State Opera. It was staged and directed by Wolfgang Grobner and conducted by Klaus Peter Schell. Peter Hange plays the part, with other roles taken by Beate Schell, Udo Reine, Otto Friedrich, and Otto Kloss and Thomas Hansen.

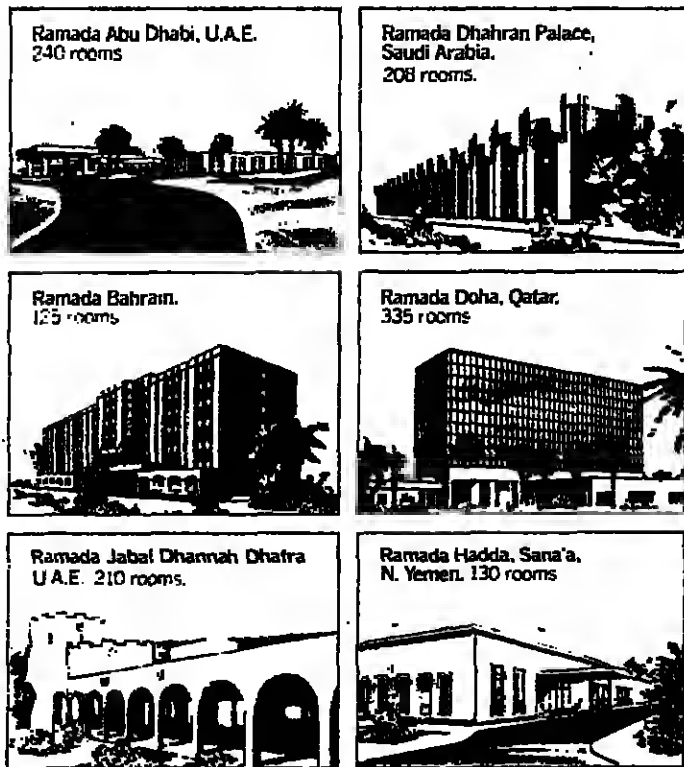
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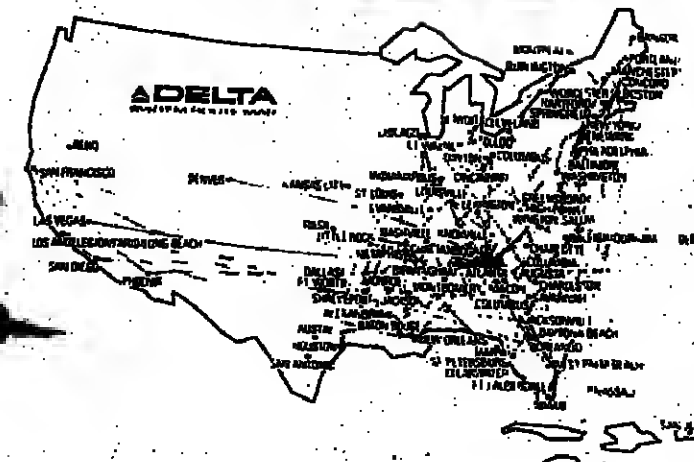
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Japan's Trade Balancing

By Sam Jameson

Y.O. Oct. 23 — The turn of the trade account that Japanese officials have been forecasting for 1977 has arrived. Analysts may question that, and will want to see additional confirmation in the months ahead, but it is evident in the current markets, where the yen has sharply against the dollar, that the first nine months of Japan's surplus, which reached \$24.6 billion for 1978, is expected to be \$8 billion.

On performance so far this year, the current account — the trade balance — has shown a \$6.7-billion deficit, down from last year's \$11.9-billion surplus.

Over, Morihisa Emori, senior advisor of Mitsubishi Institute, and U.S. economist, Japan's current account deficit this year will be nearly \$10 billion.

Unsurprisingly, it also promises to be a current account deficit until 1980, U.S. economists say.

Japan's trade surplus with the States, which hit \$11.6 billion, showed a \$8.9-billion deficit at an annual rate through eight months of this year, causing the U.S. balance of trade to fall to \$7.9 billion for the year.

High exports to the United States continued to increase 6.2 percent through the first eight months, as Japan shot up 45.2 percent.

There are hardly any children wearing Japanese-made undergarments, nor said he. He noted Japan longer compete in the cheap market with Hong Kong, China or South Korea, he said.

roads into Japan's major industries. Among them are less sophisticated kinds of steel products from South Korea and Taiwan as well as cars, mainly from Europe.

Most economists agree that a major reason for the trade turnaround was last year's revaluation of the yen against the dollar, giving imports a competitive edge.

Since its peak last October, the yen has depreciated by 25 percent against the dollar. This latest turnaround in the exchange rate promises to drive up Japan's import prices and increase exports.

Although a U.S. embassy economist predicted that Japan's exports would pick up next year, he forecast a 1980 current account deficit of at least \$6 billion without considering any additional oil costs.

— Los Angeles Times

Japan Watching Maturities

TOKYO, Oct. 23 — The Finance Ministry today urged Japanese banks to match their syndicated dollar loans with borrowings of similar maturities as far as possible, to avoid a concentration of loans on single borrower-nations and to exercise caution in making overseas loans, apparently in an effort to prevent an excessive capital outflow causing downward pressure on the yen, banking sources said today.

The ministry has also told the banks to severely restrict yen-denominated syndicated loans, except those already under negotiation.

The ministry had been expected to tighten its present guidelines with specific rules to make banks match their medium- and long-term syndicated dollar loans with borrowings of similar maturities, the sources said. But it has apparently opted for a less rigid approach because specific guidelines might have caused some interest rates such as those on five-year dollar certificates of de-

posit, to rise to modestly high levels, the sources said.

They added that the officials said the pace at which overseas lending has been increasing was intolerable.

The present guidelines, in force since early this year, require banks to match medium- and long-term syndicated loans with borrowings of 13 months or longer maturities, but some Japanese banks had found loopholes in the system, the sources said.

The outstanding balance of syndicated dollar loans supplied by Japanese banks increased an estimated \$10 billion in the fiscal half ended Sept. 30 to \$27 billion.

Mark Eurobond Schedule Trimmed for November

FRANKFURT, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — A scant 470 million Deutsche marks of new Eurobonds has been scheduled to be launched in the month to mid-November, bond market sources reported today, down from 700 million DM approved for the month just ended.

The West German capital market subcommittee, charged with scheduling mark-denominated Eurobond issues, authorized yesterday a calendar consisting of four issues, the sources said: three of 100 million DM, and one for 150 million to 170 million DM.

Among the issues approved, Berliner Handels- und Bankbank will be arranging a 100-million-DM issue for the Council of Europe, which one source said may be privately placed. Deutsche Bank will be launching 100 million DM, reportedly for Brazil.

Enrollment Rates Climb
LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — Eurodollar deposit rates moved up

Buying the Bargains Some Wall Streeters Shaking Numbness

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — Buying stocks when prices are crashing is not the easiest thing to do, even for professional money managers. In this respect, the current decline in Wall Street prices is not producing many heroes.

However, the numbness among market strategists is not universal. While many might prefer to wait until conditions stabilize, some who have been cautious for many months are going against that trend.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham, for example, still sees potential problems but is now advising institutional clients to start putting part of their cash reserves into stocks.

"We did it with some appreciation that the market might fade further," says William Helman, Smith Barney's chief policymaker. "All along, the market has been a battle involving rotten fundamentals, the power of money (cash reserves) and quite respectable stock price valuations," he explains.

But on the theory that it is not possible to divine the market's bottom with precision, Smith Barney recommended that cash reserves be reduced to 10 percent of stock-portfolio assets from the 15 percent formerly recommended.

Mr. Helman says he recognizes that tightening credit and rising interest rates hurt stock prices. This is one reason, along with the continuing fundamental uncertainties, that a greater reduction of cash reserves is not being recommended, he adds.

But he also recognizes that equities are selling at levels, relative to dividends and earnings, that are lower than during the vast bulk of the post-World War II period," he says.

"We aren't at the most extreme levels of undervaluation, and that's a risk if concern about dividends pushes stock prices lower near-term." If that happens, he says, he would be inclined to invest more cash, switching some money out of bonds, as the extremes in undervaluation become more apparent.

Smith Barney's portfolio recommendations for the typical pension fund have been to devote 60 percent of assets to equities and cash and 40 percent to bonds.

Smith Barney is projecting a per-share earnings decline on the Standard & Poor's 500-stocks average to \$12.50 in 1980 from an estimated \$14.50 this year, a recovery to \$14.50 in 1981 and a spurt to \$16.75 in 1982. A similar pattern is projected for dividends.

"If the recession and recovery are roughly in line with our projections," Mr. Helman says, "there's a reasonably good prospect that the valuation erosion of the past 10 years will appear to have ended last year. If so, the market should rise with earnings and dividends."

Mr. Helman says he remains "quite concerned" that the process of reducing inflation and resolving international tensions "at some point may be quite upsetting to equity values." But, he adds, "the political tendency is to postpone these processes and, in the interim, equities could perform quite well."

Bank of Tokyo CD Issue
HONG KONG, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — The Bank of Tokyo is to issue \$100 million of three-year floating rate certificates of deposit, joint lead manager Jardine Fleming announced today.

Dow Sets New 1979 Low

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (Reuters) — Hit with another increase in the bank prime rate, New York Stock Exchange prices retreated again in active trading today as the Dow Jones industrial average set a new low for the year.

The Dow lost 230 to close at 806.83, the lowest since it closed at 807 Dec. 29. Declines led advances 967 to 545 as turnover slowed to 33.2 million shares.

Morgan Guaranty Trust initiated the prime rate to a record 15 percent from 14 1/2 percent and was quickly followed by most major banks in response to the skyrocketing cost of lendable funds.

After the market closed yesterday, the Treasury announced that average effective yields rose to records of 12.932 percent for three-month U.S. Treasury bills and 12.651 percent for six-month bills at the weekly auction, up from the previous records set last week of 11.836 percent and 11.716 percent respectively.

The rate on federal funds today fluctuated as high as 17 1/2 percent and down to 12 percent before ending at 14 percent. The Federal Reserve twice acted to add reserves. One market participant pointed out that the Treasury has a note auction scheduled for today and said the Fed seemed to be aiming for a better market tone for it and also to correct some of the market's instability ahead of next week's big re-funding operation.

The Treasury said today it will raise \$100 million in new cash at its weekly auction next Monday when \$6.2 billion in short-term bills will be offered.

Stock prices opened on a firm note but quickly reversed course following the prime rate news. One analyst noted that the rise in durable goods orders, as well as strong third-quarter GNP and housing starts, suggest Fed Chairman Paul Volcker may be able to pursue his anti-inflation plan "without throwing the economy into a tailspin."

Active Kaiser Steel surged 13 1/2 to 39 after the company said it is in discussions with Nippon Kokan, of

Japan, to sell a substantial portion of Kaiser's assets. Kaiser noted discussions are in an early stage and said no further details were available.

Walter E. Heller resumed trading and tumbled 10 1/4 to 17 1/4 after the announcement yesterday that a proposed merger with Midland Bank, of London, was scrapped.

A number of oil companies' shares declined as soaring profits (Continued on Page 21)

Orders for Durable Goods Up a Robust 5.9% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI) — New orders for durable goods rose a robust 5.9 percent during September, seasonally adjusted, the largest gain in a year and another reflection of the economy's unexpected strength during the third quarter, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase followed a 2.6-percent advance in August and a 4.4-percent drop in July and was the largest since a 7.1-percent advance in August, 1978, the department said.

Biggest Gainers
The steel and aerospace industries were the major contributors to the large September gain, the department said.

Overall new orders rose by \$4.4 billion to \$78.8 billion. However, September's order level was still 5.2-percent below the 1979 high of

\$83.1 billion registered in March, the department said.

The September performance brought the average monthly increase for the third quarter to 1.3 percent compared to a 2.9-percent decline in the second quarter and a 2.7-percent rise in the first quarter.

Primary metals orders rose by 11.3 percent last month to \$11.9 billion as the steel industry reported a gain of nearly 28 percent. Transportation equipment new orders were up \$2.6 billion, or 15.8 percent, to \$18.7 billion. Aerospace industries accounted for more than two-thirds of the rise.

New orders for nondefense capital goods were up by 5.3 percent to \$22.3 billion, the department said.

Shipments of durable goods last month fell a slight 0.2 percent to \$74.2 billion while the backlog of unfilled orders climbed by 1.8 percent to \$262.1 billion.

Capital Spending Caught in Fed's Vise

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ) — The rise in inflation-adjusted U.S. capital spending is about over, financial executives who fund the buying and producers who sell the equipment indicate.

Capital spending was losing its momentum even before the Federal Reserve Board's Oct. 6 moves to increase interest rates and limit more money-supply growth. And those moves almost guaranteed that 1980 capital outlays will trail this year's in real terms.

A major manufacturer says: "It's axiomatic that all of us will be going over our capital-spending plans to see what can be postponed in light of the higher interest costs. But we aren't going to make any announcements about it until we've finished the process."

The probable slowdown in capital spending, along with reduced spending by consumers battered by high interest rates and shrinking availability of credit, practically assures a slower economy in 1980.

Many economists say it is too soon after the Fed's moves to forecast 1980 spending accurately. But a government economist notes that

"at best, capital spending next year will be sluggish, and there certainly won't be an increase in real terms. Whether there is a decline in current dollars will depend on how severe the economic slowdown turns out to be."

On the basis of funds set aside in the first half, the Conference Board earlier had figured that spending by manufacturers would decline slightly next year in current dollars and adjust for inflation, show an 8-percent drop. The business-research organization has not factored in the Fed's credit-tightening yet, but one board economist now predicts a bigger decline in 1980 outlays.

If the Fed maintains a very tight policy for several quarters, some companies might cut outlays sharply next year, putting a drag on the economy into 1981. A prolonged easing of spending, of course, also raises the prospect of capacity shortages after the slowdown ends. And, if companies curb investment in labor-saving equipment, productivity could continue to lag.

For the moment, though, most corporate executives say they intend to carry out expansion programs

beginning earlier this year, and some are announcing new projects. Machinery producers say they are not receiving an abnormal number of cancellations.

Many big companies also say they are in far stronger financial shape than in 1974 and can push ahead despite the currently cloudy horizon.

This year, corporations will invest just over \$174 billion in capital goods, according to the Commerce Department's latest survey, up 13.2 percent from last year's \$154 billion and up 4 percent after adjustment for an estimated 9-percent rise in prices of such facilities. And 1978 outlays, in turn, were up about 13 percent from 1977, or some 5 percent in real terms, the department says.

In general, however, the Fed's credit-tightening will initially affect purchases of equipment rather than major plant-construction programs, some corporate officials say.

"Equipment replacement, critical as it is, within a year's time frame can be considered discretionary," a manufacturing-company financial man adds.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of dollars

Canada

Company	1978	1979
Imperial Oil	1,670	1,450
Canadian National	112.0	78.0
Bank of Montreal	0.86	0.60
Alcan	4,750	4,070
Canadian Pacific	309.0	224.0
Canadian National	2.37	1.72

United States

Company	1978	1979
AMF	354.6	327.1
General Electric	14.5	12.6
Boeing	0.71	0.63
IBM	1,070	984.3
3M	43.5	37.0
Eastman Kodak	2.14	1.84

Company	1978	1979
Asarco	70.7	315.6
Freeport	2.32	0.34
Placer Dome	1,240	839.2
Winnipeg	176.1	0.76
Yukon	5.78	0.03

Company	1978	1979
Avon Products	555.1	479.9
Johnson & Johnson	51.13	47.53
Kimberly-Clark	0.85	0.79
Procter & Gamble	1,580	1,350
Wm. Wrigley	129.65	216

Company	1978	1979
Borg-Warner	660.5	572.1
Chrysler	35.50	30.80
Ford	1.65	1.43
General Motors	2,000	1,710
Lincoln	113.60	95.50
Mercury	5.30	4.45

Company	1978	1979
Burlington Industries	691.0	608.2
Procter & Gamble	18.09	18.72
Per Share	0.65	0.67
Revenue	2,680	2,420
Profits	76.22	70.32
Per Share	2.73	2.50

Company	1978	1979
Combustion Engineering	684.9	559.1
Revenue	21.49	17.28
Profits	1.30	1.08
Per Share	1.940	1.670
Revenue	62.63	51.99
Profits	3.83	3.23

Company	1978	1979
Consolidated Edison	937.2	800.7
Revenue	118.13	104.32
Profits	1.73	1.51
Per Share	2,480	2,300
Revenue	254.33	253.85
Profits	3.57	3.57

Company	1978	1979
Consolidated Foods	1,300	1,060
Revenue	31.46	27.36
Profits	1.02	0.88
Per Share	3,500	2,400
Revenue	247.1	105.8
Profits	2.30	0.98

Company	1978	1979
Continental Oil	3,500	2,400
Revenue	247.1	105.8
Profits	2.30	0.98
Per Share	9,300	7,000
Revenue	624.7	296.1
Profits	5.81	2.75

Company	1978	1979
Digital Equipment	487.5	388.0
Revenue	45.24	32.15
Profits	1.02	0.75
Per Share	730.0	605.0
Revenue	3.0	20.0
Profits	0.07	0.93

Company	1978	1979
Eastern Airlines	2,100	1,800
Revenue	42.4	63.7
Profits	1.54	2.99
Per Share	1,800	1,500
Revenue	1,800	1,500
Profits	1,500	1,200

Company	1978	1979
S. Korea's Targets Set	1,350	1,350
Revenue	1,350	1,350
Profits	1,350	1,350
Per Share	1,350	1,350
Revenue	1,350	1,350
Profits	1,350	1,350

Company	1978	1979
SEOL, Oct. 23 (Reuters) —	1,350	1,350
South Korea's export target for next	1,350	1,350
year has been set at \$18.4 billion,	1,350	1,350
up 23 percent from this year's	1,350	1,350
\$15.5-billion target, the Economic	1,350	1,350
Planning Board said today. Its pro-	1,350	1,350
jected level for 1980 imports is	1,350	1,350
\$22.3 billion, up 16 percent from	1,350	1,350
this year's target of \$19.3 billion.	1,350	1,350
The board said it expects GNP	1,350	1,350
growth of 8 to 9 percent in 1980,	1,350	1,350
unchanged from this year.	1,350	1,350

Company	1978	1979
Gulf Oil	6,700	5,100
Revenue	416.0	211.0
Profits	2.13	1.08
Per Share	18,400	14,600
Revenue	956.0	548.0
Profits	4.90	2.81

Company	1978	1979
INA	1,210	1,070
Revenue	61.8	55.9
Profits	2.40	2.21
Per Share	3,520	3,080
Revenue	180.6	155.0
Profits	7.03	6.15

Company	1978	1979
Martin Marietta	530.4	456.7
Revenue	54.08	44.72
Profits	2.16	1.81
Per Share	1,490	1,250
Revenue	140.70	99.37
Profits	5.60	4.10

Company	1978	1979
National Steel	1,100	965.7
Revenue	39.25	40.36
Profits	2.03	2.10
Per Share	3,300	2,700
Revenue	105.16	74.33
Profits	5.45	3.87

Company	1978	1979
Sherwin-Williams	324.7	308.8
Revenue	7.02	5.41
Profits	1.25	0.96
Per Share	915.6	859.3
Revenue	17.69	11.79
Profits	3.13	2.04

Company	1978	1979
Southern Railway	367.2	308.2
Revenue	40.71	23.45
Profits	2.63	1.52
Per Share	1,070	923.6
Revenue	127.31	96.57
Profits	8.27	6.35

Company	1978	1979
TRW	1,110	927.9
Revenue	46.3	42.2
Profits	1.44	1.31
Per Share	3,370	2,750
Revenue	144.3	124.9
Profits	4.51	3.89

Company	1978	1979
Tectron	801.3	794.6
Revenue	41.14	41.71
Profits	1.09	1.11
Per Share	2,510	2,320
Revenue	126.14	122.76
Profits	3.35	3.27

Company	1978	1979
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	1,110	927.9
Revenue	46.3	42.2
Profits	1.44	1.31
Per Share	3,370	2,750
Revenue	144.3	124.9
Profits	4.51	3.89

Company	1978	1979
Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.	1,110	927.9
Revenue	46.3	42.2
Profits	1.44	1.31
Per Share	3,370	2,750
Revenue	144.3	124.9
Profits	4.51	3.89

Company	1978	1979
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Profits	1.44	1.31
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Revenue	144.3	124.9
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Revenue	144.3	124.9
Profits	4.51	3.89

Profits	46.3	42.2
Per share	1.44	1.31
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	3,370.	2,750.
Profits	144.3	124.9
Per share	4.51	3.89

Textron

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	801.3	794.6
Profits	41.14	41.71
Per Share	1.00	1.11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock												17 Month Stock												12 Month Stock											
High	Low	Div.	Ins	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Div.	Ins	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Div.	Ins	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev.
45%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
46%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
47%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
48%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
49%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
50%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
51%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
52%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
53%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
54%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
55%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
56%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
57%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
58%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
59%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
60%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
61%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
62%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
63%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
64%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
65%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
66%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
67%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
68%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
69%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
70%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
71%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
72%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
73%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
74%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
75%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
76%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
77%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
78%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
79%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
80%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
81%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
82%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
83%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
84%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
85%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
86%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
87%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
88%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
89%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
90%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
91%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134	101	10%	10%	10%	10%
92%	27%	PSE0	4/08	11	40	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	44%	20%	Ransom	10	92	5	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	12	9%	8/14	40	47	10	134</					

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued on Page 21)

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9%% Debentures Due 2004

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Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

...and the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, it is a great pleasure to have this special issue.

1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 26

Bradshaw Leads 42-7 Victory

Steelers in Romp Over the Broncos

By Dave Brady

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23 (WP) — The Denver Broncos, who came here with the best defense in the National Football League against the rush, were bombed, and outscored 42-7 by the Pittsburgh Steelers in a 34-10 rout on Sunday night.

The snap back from a 34-10 deficit administered by the Cincinnati Bengals a week ago left the Steelers alone at the top of the National Football League with a 6-2 record in the AFC Central Division.

On Sunday night, the Steelers, who had a 6-2 record in the AFC Central Division, defeated the Broncos, who had a 4-4 record in the AFC West Division.

Bradshaw led the Steelers to victory, throwing for 267 yards and three touchdowns. He was intercepted once by Broncos' cornerback, but he made up for it by leading the Steelers to a 42-7 victory.

Bradshaw's performance was a key factor in the Steelers' success. He threw for 267 yards and three touchdowns, while the Broncos' defense was unable to contain him.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Notes
Pittsburgh	6	2	0	.750	267	133	+134	W	1st in AFC Central
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	200	140	+60	W	2nd in AFC West
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	3rd in AFC West
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	4th in AFC West
Denver	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	5th in AFC West
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	6th in AFC West
Minnesota	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	7th in AFC Central
Indianapolis	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	8th in AFC Central
Cincinnati	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	9th in AFC Central
Cleveland	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	10th in AFC Central

NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Notes
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	200	140	+60	W	1st in NFC West
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	2nd in NFC West
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	3rd in NFC West
Denver	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	4th in NFC West
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	5th in NFC West
Minnesota	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	6th in NFC Central
Indianapolis	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	7th in NFC Central
Cincinnati	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	8th in NFC Central
Cleveland	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	9th in NFC Central
Dallas	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	10th in NFC Central

NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Notes
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	200	140	+60	W	1st in NFC West
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	2nd in NFC West
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	3rd in NFC West
Denver	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	4th in NFC West
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	5th in NFC West
Minnesota	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	6th in NFC Central
Indianapolis	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	7th in NFC Central
Cincinnati	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	8th in NFC Central
Cleveland	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	9th in NFC Central
Dallas	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	10th in NFC Central

NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Notes
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	200	140	+60	W	1st in NFC West
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	2nd in NFC West
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	3rd in NFC West
Denver	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	4th in NFC West
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	5th in NFC West
Minnesota	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	6th in NFC Central
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Cincinnati	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	8th in NFC Central
Cleveland	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	9th in NFC Central
Dallas	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	10th in NFC Central

NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Notes
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	200	140	+60	W	1st in NFC West
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	2nd in NFC West
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	3rd in NFC West
Denver	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	4th in NFC West
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	5th in NFC West
Minnesota	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	6th in NFC Central
Indianapolis	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	7th in NFC Central
Cincinnati	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	8th in NFC Central
Cleveland	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	9th in NFC Central
Dallas	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	10th in NFC Central

NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Notes
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	200	140	+60	W	1st in NFC West
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	2nd in NFC West
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	3rd in NFC West
Denver	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	4th in NFC West
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	5th in NFC West
Minnesota	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	6th in NFC Central
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Cincinnati	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	8th in NFC Central
Cleveland	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	9th in NFC Central
Dallas	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	10th in NFC Central

NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Notes
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	200	140	+60	W	1st in NFC West
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	2nd in NFC West
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	3rd in NFC West
Denver	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	4th in NFC West
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	5th in NFC West
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San Diego	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	3rd in NFC West
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Cincinnati	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	8th in NFC Central
Cleveland	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	9th in NFC Central
Dallas	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	10th in NFC Central

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Notes
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	200	140	+60	W	1st in NFC West
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	2nd in NFC West
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	3rd in NFC West
Denver	4	4	0	.500	170	170	0	W	4th in NFC West
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	5th in NFC West
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Seattle	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	5th in NFC West
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Cincinnati	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	8th in NFC Central
Cleveland	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	9th in AFC Central
Pittsburgh	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	10th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	11th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	12th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	13th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	14th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	15th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	16th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	17th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	18th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	19th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	20th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	21st in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	22nd in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	23rd in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	24th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	25th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	26th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	27th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	28th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	29th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	30th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	31st in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	32nd in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	33rd in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	34th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	35th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	36th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	37th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	38th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	39th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	40th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	41st in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	42nd in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	43rd in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	44th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	45th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	46th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	47th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	48th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	49th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	50th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	51st in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	52nd in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	53rd in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	54th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	55th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	56th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	57th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	58th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	59th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	60th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	61st in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	62nd in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	63rd in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	64th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	65th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	66th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	67th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	68th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	69th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	70th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	71st in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	72nd in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	73rd in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	74th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	75th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	76th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	77th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	78th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	79th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	80th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	81st in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	82nd in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	83rd in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	84th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	85th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	86th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	87th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	88th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	89th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	90th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	91st in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	92nd in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	93rd in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	94th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	95th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	96th in AFC Central
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	97th in AFC Central
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	98th in AFC Central
San Antonio	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	99th in AFC Central
San Jose	3	5	0	.375	152	185	-33	L	100th in AFC Central

